The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Delamater got there, just as we said, but it should have been Hastings'.

It's going to be Wallace at Scranton, as the REPORTER always said.

There wasn't good luck in the Centre county white hats anyhow, but hurrah for Hastings anyway.

A farmers and laborers' convention at Mercer on Saturday adopted resolutions proposing the tax of all property and the abolition of the offices of poor director, jury commissioner and county school superintendent.

Sam Jones says he believes, judging from his observations in American cities, that "hell is located due west." We guess that's the reason Horace Greely put it thus, 'young man, go west—go west, young man."

Boss Quay had his own way at the Republican convention. He nominated Delamater. His son Dick said it must be done to vindicate his father—so says the Philadelphia Press. The Hastings people must now swallow it to vindicate the boss.

New York, very nearly complete, reports a population of 1,627,227 and Brooklyn 900,000, or a total in the two cities of 2,500,000, which is half what the population of the State was in 1880. It is an increase for the two cities of nearly 800-000. The figures for Philadelphia are 1,-040,449 against 847,170 in 1880.

Two more democratic counties have declared for Wallace for governor—Lycoming and Juniata. The city of Pittsburg, which is more nearly democratic than the rest of Allegheny county, elects seven Wallace delegates, two for Pattison and one for Black. The intensely republican portion of Allegheny county have probably elected Pattison delegates.

In a recent speech Congressman Atkinson, of West Virginia, said: "If all the ports of entry on both oceans were today blockaded so that no vessel could enter them bearing the products of other countries, and war should be declared against us, we could, with our present facilities, produce every munition of war and every article that we might need for our sustenance for a thousand years."

The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, a leading Republican paper, makes the following pertinent inquiry: Just now the question is pertipent, where were Pennsylvania's Senators while the Senate was attacking and overslaughing about every great industrial interest of our Commonwealth—iron, steel, tin, plate, glass, etc.? We do not learn from current reports of proceedings that the two gentlemen supposed to look after Pennsylvania's interests in the Upper House did or said anything to prevent this.

It is stated that a teacher in Chicago recently discovered that some of her scholars were in possession of cards issued by a saloon keeper from which it was learned that the boy whose card was punched most frequently—each punch representing a drink—received a revolver as a prize. There were also second and third prizes. The man who devised this infamous scheme to corrupt boys is probably selling liquor under a license bearing the seal of the state of Illinois. He ought to be sent to the penitentiary for life.

How did Senator Quay vote on the silver question is a general inquiry. He did not vote at all. He is rarely in his seat, and has a pair for the session with Senator Faulkner of West Virginia. They both may be in favor of silver or both opposed; no one knows. In a hundred years Pennsylvania has had no senator so insultingly indifferent to his duties as this man Quay. The most important legislation has no attractions to him compared with a fishing frolic or a jamboree with a lot of lowgrade Philadelphia politicians. Senator Cameron voted for free silver.

The lottery fight in Louisiana grows more interesting and exciting as it progresses. One advocate of the robbery shed crocodile tears in the Legislature over the wickedness of an attempt on the part of a New Orleans banker to blackmail the bandits by introducing an opposition lottery bill bidding $1,250,000 a year for the franchise. A member of the House was stricken with brain paralysis during the progress of the debate, and after adjournment another was arrested on charges of accepting three bribes, together amounting to $16,000' from the lottery managers. As to the outcome of the fight, it is still in doubt, with the chances in favor of the victory of the swindle.

Delamater Nominated.

The first ballot, Hastings' 64, 2nd ballot 61, 3rd ballot none.

Delamater, 1st ballot 85, 2nd ballot 99, 3rd ballot 105 —necessary 103.

First ballot—Delamater 84, Hastings 64, Montooth 30, Stone 15, Osborne 8, McCormick 3.
Second ballot—Delamater 99, Hastings 61, Stone 16, Osborne 5, Montooth 2, McCormick 2.
Third ballot—Delamater 105.
Necessary to a choice, 103.

Street Scenes.

There have been many noisy and exciting political gatherings in Harrisburg, as everybody knows, but never anything to equal the scenes of last night in the hotel lobbies and on the streets. The number of strangers in the city is enormous. They came by hundreds and thousands on every train. The day express from Pittsburg yesterday consisted of five sections, and nearly every coach emptied at the Harrisburg depot. This stream of people at once poured into the hotels, but those who had not previously arranged for accommations were disappointed, for there is not an unsold corner or cot in any hotel in the city. The overflow is proving a source of profit to private families, many of which took lodgers for the night; and lodgers were willing to pay for the privilege of a few hours rest on parlor floors. The streets in front of the Lochiel hotel were densely packed with a mass numbering thousands of men women and children. It was almost impossible to get in or out of the hotel by the front. There was a parade on every street in the interest of some candidate for office, led by one or more brass bands, with all the marches, burning red fire, cheering and shouting. There at reasonable calculation ten bands for each candidate. The general noise and racket, like the effect of cannon discharges brought on a sultry rain about 9 o'clock and drove into the hotels all who could get in, but the heat within wet everybody as thoroughly as the rain without. The extent of the discomfort that was suffered for no other result than the ratification of Quay's choice for governor is measureless. For no one really believed in his heart that anybody but Delamater will be nominated. The Delamater boom is booming with a largeness and activity that no other candidate can approach. It must have cost a big pile of money to create the effort that is working up the enthusiasm in his behalf here. —*Patriot.*

Charles H. J. Taylor, a negro lawyer, of Atlanta, who was Minister to Liberia during the Cleveland Administration, proposes to take the colored voters of the United States over to the Democratic party in a body. Taylor has perfected a plan for a convention, to be held in Atlanta next month, to be composed of one colored delegate from each State in the Union. The purpose of the convention, as announced by Taylor, is to decide upon the best plan of preparing figures to prove to the negroes of the country that they have never received any favors from the Republican party and never will receive any. In an interview with The Sun correspondent to-day, Taylor said that he has visited a number of States, North and South, in the interest of his plan, and everywhere finds most of the educated and intelligent negroes in full sympathy with the movement. They begin to realize, he says, that they can never hope to be more than mere voting machines while they remain in the Republican party, and that their real friends are the Democrats. Taylor thinks fully 1,000,000 negro voters will vote the Democratic ticket at the next national convention.

What did Mr. Wallace ever do to aid the laboring class? In the halls of legislation, as well as on the rostrum, Mr. Wallace always stood with his party on labor questions. But, he did more. He was the author of the anti-corporation act of 1874, which prohibited mining and manufacturing companies from withholding wages to pay for store goods, and also author of the Labor Arbitration act of 1883, which at the time was expected to do wonders for workingmen in the settlement of strikes, and which really for a time did much good. Mr. Wallace, like his party, has always been the working people's friend, and never the friend monopolies.

He has never even been what is known as a corporation attorney for mining companies and the railroad in Clearfield county.

The funniest story yet told by Stanley, and which comes in quite apropos just now, is that one day while conversing with a friendly tribe during his recent travels, one of the chiefs present inquired how many wives he possessed. Upon Stanley innocently replying that he had none, all those present stood up like one man and unanimously exclaimed: "What a splendid liar!" They intensely admired the apparent calmness with which he had, as they thought, tried to pass off on them a wondrous traveller's tale.

Just Before the Convention.

Senator Delamater and Gen. Hastings came in on the same train from Philadelphia Harrisburg June 22, and joined the advance guard of Republican politicians already on the ground. Secretary Stone who is looming up prominently as a compromise candidate, was the first to get here, but, like Gen. Hastings, he has quietly remained at his rooms, perferring to wait until Monday before opening regular headquarters. It will be the most exciting Republican State Convention ever held in this city, the element of doubt hedging the nominations making it impossible to predict the outcome with any degree of certainty. Chairman Andrews is regularly installed in the State Committee's headquarters at the Lochiel, where Senator Delamater is also to be found. All the leading candidates for the various offices have reserved rooms at this hotel. To-night, but the rush will begin to-morrow, and by Tuesday the city will be full to overflowing.

Delamater's supporters are still sanguine of their favorite's nomination for Governor, but they secretly admit that Senator Quay might decide to turn in for either Hastings or Stone. They are depending solely upon Quay. If he fails them their cause is hopeless. Gen. Hastings is more confident to-night than at any time during the heated canvass now to close. He said to-night.

"I have never yet said anything about the outlook for publication, but you may say that assurances have reached me which justify the prediction that I will be nominated on Wednesday."

There was no doubt expressed or implied, and the confidence exhibited by their leader has strengthened the Hastings followers.

Secretary Stone is also developing unusual strength as a probable compromise candidate. It is said to-night upon the most reliable authority that Major Montooth will never consent to accept second place on the ticket with Delamater, and that Senator Quay failed utterly in making such a deal as was expected when he left Philadelphia for Pittsburgh. The lines of all the candidates are firm to-night. It is not definitely known that Senator Quay will be here, but his room at the Lochiel Hotel has been reserved for him.

The Bureau of Industrial Statistics at Harrisburg has been at some pains to gather information as to the condition of the farmers of Pennsylvania, and finds the agricultural industry depressed in every county of the State. As the inquiries were addressed to six hundred local granges, which made it their business to distribute them as widely as possible, it may be taken for granted that the information is trustworthy.

In his annual report the chief of the bureau states that the most potent cause of the depression is overproduction. Statistics are quoted showing that the corn crop of the country has increased in forty years nearly fourfold, wheat fivefold, oats fivefold and hay and potatoes in equal ratio, while population has increased less than threefold in the same period. As the foreign demand is decreasing owing to various reasons, it follows that the great agricultural staples have become a drug on the market, and that the farmers of Pennsylvania, with small farms, are at a disadvantage in competition with the great wheat and corn farmers and cattle growers of the west.

It is not necessary to look further for the cause of low prices for agricultural products, although Mr. Bolles thinks excessive transportation charges and the big profits of middlemen have added to the depression from which Pennsylvania farmers are suffering. These doubtless have still further reduced farm incomes in some cases, but the greatest difficulty is that the farmers are competing with each other for the home market and doing very little, if anything, to extend their market abroad.

It may be taken for granted, therefore, that low prices for farm products have come to stay, except in exceptionally poor crop years. Pennsylvania farmers may increase their income to a limited extent by abandoning the growing of wheat, corn and cattle beyond what are require! for their own needs and devoting themselves to the cultivation of products of a perishable nature for the local market.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is reported as having said that if his voice and endurance could prevent it, no Federal election bill should pass the Senate. His colleague, Senator Pugh, said substantially the same thing on the floor of the Senate, and Senator Gorman, the caucus Chairman, is reported as having said: "The Federal Election bill will never pass the Senate." The Republican leaders of the House have little hope of getting their Election bill through that body. Cabot Lodge, the champion of this bill, says: "We shall pass it in the House. What the Senate will do is a mystery now and at all times."

S. S. Convention Proceedings.

The Sunday School convention held by the members of Centre, Brushvalley, Spring Mills and Centre Hall circuits, of the Central Pa. conference of the Evangelical association held at Spring Mills Centre Co. Pa. Friday and Saturday June 20th and 21st. was a grand success throughout.

Friday 2 p. m.—The convention was opened by Rev. C. V. B. Aurand, pastor of charge with devotional exercises after which the following officers were elected. Pres. Rev. S. Aurand, Vice Pres. Rev. W. P. Thomas, Sec. Allen Zeigler, Asst. Sec. C. V. B. Aurand, Treasurer, J. P. Condo.

On motion the chairman appointed the following committee on organization, Rev. S. E. Davis, Rev. W. P. Thomas, G. P. Ream and Levi Conser.

1st. "The object of this convention," by Rev. S. Aurand. Remarks were made by Rev. S. E. Davis, Rev. W. P. Thomas and Levi Conser.

2nd. The practical S. S. Supt. by J. S. Housman remarks were made by Rev. W. P. Thomas, Levi Conser, Rev. S. E. Davis, J. P. Condo and Rev. Aurand, After song and prayer the convention adjourned to meet at 7.45 p. m.

Friday evening session.—Services opened by singing. Lesson 45th. Psalm, by Rev. Metzger. of Baltimore, prayer by Rev. Metzger followed by singing, lecture. The object of S. S. work by Rev. Davis followed by song, remarks were made by Rev. Thomas and Rev. Metzger. Next a question box was had, after benediction by Rev. Davis the convention adjourned to meet at 8.30 a. m. Saturday morning.

Saturday forenoon session.—The convention opened with devotional exercises by Levi Conser, Miscellaneous, by J. P. Condo, remarks were made by Rev. Aurand. Infant class by J. P. Condo, remarks were made by Rev. Thomas, G. P. Ream and Levi Couser, followed by song. How can we interest the people in the Sunday School, by Rev. Thomas, song after benediction by Rev. S. Aurand convention adjourned to meet at 5 p. m

Saturday afternoon exercises.—The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Thomas, In the absence of D. S. Zerby to whom the subject of The International series, was given, Rev. Davis opened the subject followed by Rev. Thomas.

Rev. Aurand spoke upon "Lesson leafs, "their use and abuse, followed by Rev. S. Davis, J. P Condo and Rev. S. Aurand, G. P, Ream gave his method of teaching a Bible class. Remarks were followed by Rev. Davis Whereas Rev. W. H. Stover, owing to sickness in the family was prevented from being present, Therefore resolved, that we regret the necessary absence of Rev. W. H. Stover, we sincerely sympathise with our dear Brother and will remember the afflicted child at a throne of grace praying the Father, if consistent to his will to speedily restore him to health.

Resolved, that each Ev. S. S. shall present a report of its condition to the convention. Resolved, that we as delegates and members of the S. S. convention heartily and prayerfully thank the congregation of Spring Mills for their kindnesses towards us while in attendance, and for the royal manner in which they entertained us, Resolved that these proceedings be published in the Centre Reporter, Keystone Gemsite, Millheim Journal and Evangelical Messenger. Resolved that the next session of the convention be held at Tusseyville Pa, July 30 and 31st. Prayer by G. P. Ream, and adjourned by benediction by Rev. S. Davis.

The action of the senate in adopting Mr. Plumb's free coinage amendment to the silver bill was a surprise to everybody, especially those who have been fighting for free coinage, and it was the sole topic of discussion in the corridors of the Capitol Wednesday. The Plumb amendment first defines the unit of value of the United States dollar as a coin consiting of 412½ grains of silver—the existing standard silver dollar—or 24 8-10 grains of gold; and then authorizes everybody having silver or gold to bring it to the mint and have it coined at the expense of the government. That is to say a piece of silver to be had now at cost of seventy-two cents may be coined at the option of the holder into a piece which will be legal tender for 100 cents,

The probable effect of such a law is in dispute, The best financiers of this and other countries are of opinion that it will expel gold from circulation and ultimately land us on an exclusively silver basis. Gold, they say, having taken its flight, we shall have a depreciated currency, with all the evils incident to that state of things.

The advocates of free coinage claim, on the other hand, that it will put up the price of silver, so that the dollar of 412½ grains will again be worth 100 cents. At the same time it will make money more abundant, and thus prove a blessing to the large class of people in this country who are at present short of funds.

Very contradictory things are hoped for from free coinage, some of which it is needless to say will not be realized. The owners of our silver mines are the only persons who are perfectly sure to profit from it.

As instances of the beauties of a protective tariff take the Parker gun, which sells in this country where it is manufactured, for $50, and which is shipped to Europe and there sold for $30. Is this not a robbery of the Americans who use the Parker gun? Then, again, take the nickle plated scissors made in this country. They are sold here at $6 a dozen, though in England they can be bought for $4 a dozen notwithstanding the extra cost of shipment and commissions. The protected sewing machine which sells here for $40, is sold sold in England for $15, and so it is all along the line of American protected manufactures. Is this honest dealing on the part of American protected manufacturers with the American consumers? We think not, and we believe the people will resent the shame-faced robbery at the first opportunity.

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THEY WITHDRAw.

Noll and Condo not Candidates.

Just before going to press, and too late for publication, we received the cards of John Noll and John P. Condo, withdrawing their names as candidates for sheriff.

Mr. Condo in the interest of harmony and Mr. Noll on account of the demands of his business and for the sake of unity. Both promis eto do all they can for the ticket and the nominee for sheriff.

Dodged the Icebergs.

The steamship Portia from Pelly's Island and St. John's, N. F., with a full cargo of canned lobsters, fish and oil, had an eventful voyage.

The vessel left Pelly's Island on June 11 in the midst of a heavy snowstorm. The fog was very thick, and the vessel felt its way along under half speed, a continual sharp lookout being kept up ahead. Fog whistles were blown at frequent intervals. The Portia worked her way along the coast until off Newfoundland, where the fog became even denser and the air became even colder than it had been. Capt. Ash increased his care in the navigation of the vessel, as his experience in those seas warned him that an iceberg, or a school of icebergs, was very near them.

On June 12, while the fog was very thick and the vessel under half speed, between Fogo Island and Cape Bonavista, a huge iceberg loomed up directly ahead. The vessel had plenty of time to sheer off, and went around the berg, only to find herself, when the fog cleared a little, completely surrounded by the monsters. There were icebergs of all sizes and shapes, from small ones, evidently broken off from their larger brethren, to great masses of ice towering high above the mainmast of the vessel. One of the bergs according to the Captain, was fully three miles in length and looked like a serrated mountain range with hills and valleys and cataracts pouring from the hills into the sea. When the fog cleared away and the sun shone on the peaks, the scene was indescribably grand. On all sides were great icebergs, which glistened as the rays of the sun struck them. All this was grand enough, but it required good seamanship to work a way through the huge mountains of ice which were on every side.

After the introduction the speaker dwelt more at length upon the nature of the conflict between Christianity and the forces hostile to it and the manner in which the world had been prepared for it by the general failure and decay of ancient civilization. He then showed the complete triumphs of Christianity over the Roman Empire and traced its influence on public life and in society during the middle ages and down to modern times. Among the principal points in which this influence was noted were art, literature, legislation, the position of women in society and the treatment of criminals and it was urged that in these and in all other matters affecting modern life the truths of Christianity were the great controlling and remedial agency at work.

Returns from Various Cities.

Unofficial and incomplete returns and estimates based upon them give the population of various cities as follows:

Cedar Rapids, Iowa	25,000
Burlington, Iowa	30,000
Davenport, Iowa	30,000
Sioux City, Iowa	35,000
Dubuque, Iowa	40,000
Des Moines, Iowa	53,000
Detriot, Michigan	160,000
Columbia, Ohio	113,797
Indianapolis, Indiana	125,000
Washington District of Columbia	230,000
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	235,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	246,000
Cleveland, Ohio	248,000
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	250,000
Baltimore, Maryland	500,000

Rich without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach a good heart, and good limbs and pretty good headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition, who is naturally kind patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his compositon.

The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow, a timid and care-burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts sometimes do.

Penn Township.

Some farmers are busy making hay. The crop is good.

Mrs. Ada Singhiser and daughter, of Hollidaysburg, are visiting at John Kimport's,

John and Katie Harshbarger were visiting in Nittany valley last week.

Several citizens of Millheim are putting down coal tar pavements. It is a fine walk and many should follow.

Mr. Harvey Swartz, who carries the Sugar valley mail from Millheim for the last year, will step out this week, and remove his family from Loganton to Millheim. We have not learned who takes his place.

Miss Clara Reifsnyddr, who is suffering from consumption is able to take short walks at times.

Marvelous indeed that the quack of a duck should raise the ire of a professor and cause him to take umbrage and spit out his vituperations against the backbiting animal which does not bite back when left alone, and against a person who manifested so much magnanimity to an arch enemy of his by patronizing him which other editors more intelligent and appreciative would have considered a favor. Now evidently the shoe is a little tight for the professor or he would not use language like a smart (?) school boy, who when found out his tricks had nothing to say anymore than drake, duck, black kettles, saint of a farmer penny pinching hypocrite and ignoramus, etc. The professor evidently knows more about the six years' subscription man than honest minded men do and if that is the way to pay subscrsptions let others take lessons. With regard to his remarks about my items when a correspondent to his paper I simply refer the reader to the eulogy that appeared in his paper when I retired as such and to his present remarks and let them draw their own conclusions. I also have papers and facts in my possession which will convince all fair minded men that I should have credit on the Journal book up to May 1, 1801, for produce delivered last September, and will have it. Now let the professor lay aside all malice, envy, hatred, conceit, vulgarity and superfluity of naughtiness and live and act upon the principle that let what will come, he will be a peaceable and honest man, and not attempt to find a penny pinching hypocrite among the ducks, because they do not pretend to be more than they are, neither do they love to stand on street corners casting reflections on passers by, and if they do quack, it is so quick, sharp, penetrating and powerful as to attract the attention of the innocent and knock down the guilty and cause them to squeal and squirm. The professor evidently was digging a pit for some one to fall in, but fell in himself, but sic semper tyranus.

Jacob Fisher, who died lately at Kutztown, Pa., was 100 years old, had voted for nineteen Democratic candidates for President and was never ill in his life. Of course not.

Hastings having failed to down the bosses will he now join the Never-kick club.

Important.

Those to whom we lately sent bills and failed to respond, certainly come short in a matter of importance and duty to us. We trust they will figure on the amount from the label on the newspaper and oblige by remitting at once and save the necessity of repeating the unpleasantness of a dun.

Announcements.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce Samuel J. Herring, of Gregg township, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Gramley, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Buffalo Run, will be candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We ore authorized to announce that Daniel C Grove, of Marion township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris townsnip, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Frank, of Miles Township will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce, John T. M'Cormick, of College township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce Thomas J. Dunlo, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. C. Heinle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John P Condo, of Penn Hall, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Tanyer, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce George E. Parker, of Philipsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John A. Rupp will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce D. K. Geiss, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that C. O. Mallory, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Frank A. Foreman, of north Potter township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Prodigal Son."

TEXT: "*When he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion on him, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him.*"—Luke xv., 20.

One of the deepest wells that inspiration ever opened is this well of a parable which we can never exhaust. The parable, I suppose, was founded on facts. I have described to you the going away of this prodigal son from his father's house, and I have shown you what a hard time he had down in the wilderness, and what a very great mistake it was for him to leave so beautiful a home for such a miserable desert. But he did not always stay in the wilderness; he came back after a while. We do not read that his mother came to greet him. I suppose she was dead. She would have been the first to come out. The father would have given the second kiss to the returning prodigal; the mother the first. It may have been for the lack of her example and prayers that he became a prodigal. Sometimes the father does not know how to manage the children of the household. The chief work comes upon the mother. Indeed, no one ever gets over the calamity of losing a mother in early life. Still this young man was not ungreeted when he came back.

However well appareled we may be in the morning when we start out on a journey, before night, what with the dust and the jostling, we have lost all cleanliness of appearance. But this prodigal, when he started from the swine trough, was ragged and wretched, and his appearance, after he had gone through days of journeying and exposure, you can more easily imagine than describe. As the people see this prodigal coming on homeward, they wonder who he is. They say: "I wonder what prison he has broken out of. I wonder what lazaretto he has escaped from. I wonder with what plague he will smite the air." Although these people may have been well acquainted with the family, yet they do not imagine that this is the very young man who went off only a little while ago with quick step, and ruddy cheek, and beautiful apparel. The young man, I think, walks very fast. He looks as though he were intent upon something very important. The people stop. They look at him. They wonder where he came from. They wonder where he is going to.

You have heard of a son who went off to sea and never returned. All the people in the neighborhood thought the son would never return, but the parents came to no such conclusion. They would go by the hour and day and sit upon the beach, looking off upon the water, expecting to see the sail that would bring home the long absent boy. And so I think this father of my text sat upon the vine looking out toward the road on which his son had departed; but the father has changed very much since we saw him last. His hair has become white, his cheeks are furrowed, his heart is broken. What is all his bountiful table to him when his son may be lacking bread? What is all the splendor of the wardrobe of that homestead when the son may not have a decent coat? What are all the sheep on that hillside to that father when his pet lamb is gone? Still he sits and watches, looking out on the road, and one day he beholds a foot traveler. He sees him rise above the hill; first the head and after awhile the entire body; and as soon as he gets a fair glance of him he knows it is his recreant son. He forgets the crutch, and the cane, and the stiffness of the joints, and bounds away. I think the people all around are amazed. They said: "It is only a footpad. It is only some old tramp of the road. Don't go out to meet him." The father knew better.

The change in the son's appearance could not hide the marks by which the father knew the boy. You know that persons of a great deal of independence of character are apt to indicate it in their walk. For that reason the sailor always has a peculiar step, not only because he stands much on shipboard amid the rocking of the sea, and he has to balance himself, but he has for the most part an independent character, which would show in his gait, even if he never went on the sea; and we know from what transpired afterward, and from what transpired before, that this prodigal son was of an independent and frank nature; and I suppose that the characteristics of his mind and heart were the characteristics of his walk. And so the father knew him. He puts out his withered arms toward him; he brings his withered face against the pale cheek of his son; he kisses the wan lips; he thanks God that the long agony is over. "When he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him."

Oh, do you not recognize that Father? Who was it? It is God! I have no sympathy with that cast-iron theology which represents God as hard, severe and vindictive. God is a Father—kind, loving, lenient, gentle, long-suffering, patient, and He flies to our immortal rescue. Oh, that we might realize it. A wealthy lady in one of the eastern countries was going off for some time, and she asked her daughters for some memento to carry with her. One of the daughters brought a marble tablet, beautifully inscribed, and another daughter brought a beautiful wreath of flowers. The third daughter came and said: "Mother, I brought neither flowers nor tablet, but here is my heart. I have inscribed it all over with your name, and wherever you go it will go with you." The mother recognized it as the best of all the mementoes. Oh, that our souls might go out toward our Father; that our hearts might be written all over with the evidences of His loving kindness, and that we might never again forsake Him.

In the first place, I notice in this text the father's eyesight; in the second place, I notice the father's haste; and, in the third place, I notice the father's kiss.

To begin: The father's eyesight. "When he was a great way off his father saw him." You have noticed how old people sometimes put a book off on the other side of the light. They can see at a distance a great deal easier than they can close by. I do not know whether this father could see well that which was near by, but I do know he could see great way off. "His father saw him." Perhaps he had been looking for the return of that boy especially that day. I do not know, but that he had been in prayer, and that God had told him that that day the recreant boy would come home. "The father saw him a great way off."

I wonder if God's eyesight can descry us when we are coming back to Him? The text pictures our condition—we are a great way off. That young man was not farther off from his father's house, sin is not farther off from holiness, hell is not farther off from heaven, than we have been by our sins away off from our God, aye, so far off that we could not hear His voice, though vehemently He has called us year after year. I do not know what bad habits you may have formed, or in what evil places you have been, or what false notions you may have entertained; but you are ready to acknowledge, if your heart has not been changed by the grace of God, that you are a great way off—aye, so far that you cannot get back of yourselves. You would like to come back. Aye, this moment you would start, if it were not for this sin, and that habit, and this disadvantage.

But I am to tell you of the Father's eyesight. "He saw him a great way off." He has seen all your frailties, all your struggles, all your disadvantages. He has been longing for your coming. He has not been looking at you with a critic's eye or a bailiff's eye, but with a father's eye; and if a parent ever pitied a child, God pities you. You say: "Oh, I had so many evil surroundings when I started life." Your Father sees it. You say: "I have so many bad surroundings now, and it is very difficult for me to break away from evil associations." Your Father sees it, and if you should start heavenward—as I pray you may—your Father would not sit idly down and allow you to struggle on up toward Him. Oh, no! Seeing you a great way off He would fly to the rescue. How long does it take a father to leap into the middle of the highway if his child be there and a swift vehicle is coming and may destroy him? Five hundred times longer than is takes our heavenly Father to spring to the deliverance of a lost child. "When he was a great way off his father saw him."

And this brings me to notice the father's haste. The Bible says he ran. No wonder! He did not know but that the young man would change his mind and go back. He did not know but that he would drop down from exhaustion. He did not know but that something fatal might overtake him before he got up to the doorsill; and so the father ran. The Bible, for the most part, speaks of God as walking. "In the fourth watch of the night," it says, "Jesus came unto them walking on the sea." "He walketh upon the wings of the wind." Our first parents heard the voice of the Lord, walking in the garden in the cool of the day; but when a sinner starts out for God the father runs to meet him. Oh! if a man ever wants help it is when he tries to become a Christian. The world says to him: "Back with you. Have more spirit. Don't be hampered with religion. Time enough yet. Wait until you get sick. Wait until you get old." Satan says: "Back with you; you are so bad that God will have nothing to do with you;" or, "You are good enough and need no Redeemer. Take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry." Ten thousand voices say: "Back with you. God is a hard master. The church is a collection of hypocrites. Back into your sins; back to your evil indulgences; back to your prayerless pillow. The silliest thing that a young man ever does is to come home after he has been wandering." Oh, how much help a man does want when he tries to become a Christian! Indeed, the prodigal cannot find his way home to his father's house alone. Unless some one comes to meet him he had better have stayed by the swine troughs.

When the tide comes in you might more easily with your broom sweep back the surges than you could drive back the ocean of your unforgiven transgressions. What are we to do? Are we to fight the battle alone, and trudge on with no one to aid us, and no rock to shelter us, and no word of encouragement to cheer us? Glory be to God, we have in the text the announcement: "When he was yet a great way off his father ran." When the sinner starts for God, God starts for the sinner. God does not come out with a slow and hesitating pace. The infinite spaces slip beneath His feet and He takes worlds at a bound. "The father ran." Oh, wonderful meeting, when God and the soul come together. "The father ran." You start for God and God starts for you, and you meet; and while the angels rejoice over the meeting your long injured Father falls upon your neck with attestations of compassion and pardon. Your poor, wandering, sinful, polluted soul and the loving, eternal Father have met.

I remark upon the father's kiss. "He fell on his neck," my text says, "and kissed him." It is not every father that would have done that way. Some would have scolded him, and said: "Here, you went off with beautiful clothes, but now you are all in tatters. You went off healthy, and come back sick and wasted with your dissipations." He did not say that. The son, all haggard and ragged and filthy and wretched, stood before his father. The father charged him with none of his wanderings. He just received him. He just kissed him. His wretchedness was a recommendation to that father's love. Oh, that father's kiss! How shall I describe the love of God?—the ardor with which He receives a sinner back again? Give me a plummet, with which I may fathom this sea. Give me a ladder with which I can scale this height. Give me words with which I can describe this love. The apostles say in one place, "unsearchable;" in another, "past finding out." Height overtopping all height; depth plunging beneath all depth; breadth compassing all immensity.

Oh, this love! God so loved the world, He loves you. Don't you believe it? Has He not done everything to make you think so? He has given you life, health, friends, home—the use of your hand, the sight of your eye, the hearing of your ear. He has strewn your path with mercies. He has fed you, clothed you, sheltered you, defended you, loved you, importuned you all your life long. Don't you believe He loves you? Why, if now you should start up from the wilderness of your sin He would throw both arms around you. To make you believe that He loves you He stooped to manger and cross and sepulchre. With all the passions of His holy nature roused He stands before you today, and would coax you to happiness and heaven. Oh, this Father's kiss! There is so much meaning and love and compassion in it; so much pardon in it; so much heaven in it. I proclaim Him the Lord God, merciful, gracious and long suffering, abundant in goodness and truth. Lest you would not believe Him He goes up Golgotha, and while the rocks are rending, and the graves are opening, and the mobs are howling, and the sun is hiding, He dies for you. See Him! See Him on the Mount of Crucifixion, the sweat on His brow tinged with the blood exuding from His lacerated temples! See His eyes swimming in death! Hear the loud breathing of the sufferer as He pants with a world on His heart! Hark to the fall of the blood from brow and hand and foot on the rocks beneath—drop! drop! drop! Look at the nails! How wide the wounds are! Wider do they gape as His body comes down upon them. Oh! this crucifixion agony! Tears melting into tears. Blood flowing into blood. Darkness dropping on darkness. Hands of men joined with hands of devils to tear apart the quivering heart of the Son of God!

Oh, will He never speak again? Will that crimson face never light up again? He will speak again; while the blood is suffusing His brow, and reddening His cheek, and gathering on nostril and lip, and you think He is exhausted and cannot speak, He cries out until all the ages hear Him: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!" Is there no emphasis in such a scene as that to make your dry eyes weep and your hard heart break? Will you turn your back upon it, and say by your actions what the Jews said by their words: "His blood be on us, and on our children?" What does it all mean, my brother, my sister? Why, it means that for our lost race there was a Father's kiss. Love brought Him down. Love opened the gate. Love led to the sacrifice. Love shattered the grave. Love lifted Him up in resurrection. Sovereign love! Omnipotent love! Infinite love! Bleeding love! Everlasting love!

> Oh, for this love let rocks and hills
> Their lasting silence break;
> And all harmonious human tongues
> The Saviour's praises speak.

Now, will you accept that Father's kiss? The Holy Spirit comes to you with His arousing, melting, alarming, inviting, vivifying influence. Hearer, what creates in thee that unrest? It is the Holy Ghost. What influence now tells thee that it is time to fly, that to-morrow may be too late; that there is one door, one road, one cross, one sacrifice, one Jesus? It is the Holy Ghost.

There are those who would give anything if they could find relief in tears. They say: "Oh, my wasted life! Oh, the bitter past! Oh, the graves over which I have stumbled! Whither shall I fly? Alas for the future! Everything is dark—so dark, so dark. God help me! God pity me!" Thank the Lord for that last utterance. You have begun to pray, and when a man begins to petition, that sets all heaven flying this way, and God steps in and beats back the hounds of temptation to their kennel, and around about the poor wounded soul puts the cover of His pardoning mercy. Hark! I hear something fall. What was that? It is the bars of the fence around the sheepfold. The shepherd lets them down, and the hunted sheep of the mountain bound in; some of them their fleece torn with the brambles, some of them their feet lame with the dogs; but bounding in. Thank God! Saved for time, and saved for eternity.

A lecture course known as the "Merchants' lecture" has been given in London for 220 years. It was founded in the reign of Charles II. by merchants. Lecturers of to-day are weekly carrying on the purpose of the founders.

GLORIOUS SUMMER.

Nature's Babes in the Wood.

On the trees, the bushes, and under the ground at this season are flowers and leaves asleep, and almost ready to awaken. Dame Nature is nurse to them all, and while they slept she has kept them dry and warm.

If you pick a short branch from a tree or shrub, you will see upon it, at regular distances apart, little knobs or humps. These are the buds of leaves and blossoms which will soon awaken, and unfold, and fill the earth with perfume and beauty.

If Jack Frost had got at them, or if the cold rain had beaten on them, they would have been blighted. So the buds have been carefully protected all winter from the cold, the damp, and the fierce winds.

Each bud is wrapped up in a number of little stiff scales. Often these scales are coated with a sort of varnish which keeps out the wet.

The buds of the horse chestnut are "pitched without the pitch," like the floating cradle of the infant Moses. They are quite sticky to the touch, and shed water like the rubber coat.

Indeed, we may say that the baby horse chestnut leaves wear fur-lined waterproof coats, for the scales which are so sticky on the outside are thickly lined with soft white down.

Many other buds are protected from wet and cold in the same manner.

The tiny locust and sumach leaves are guarded during their winter sleep in yet another way. They are hid so cleverly that Jack Frost cannot find them, and it would puzzle us, also, to find them unless we knew just where to look.

Those of the sumach are sunk in the thick bark until they begin to grow, and those of the honey-locust are buried deep in those humps from which the thorns appear to spring. Crocuses, anemones, daffodils, and all the other spring flowers which grow straight up out of the ground have been protected under a covering of soil and dead foliage.

We have all read in the Arabian Nights how a gigantic geni came out of a small pickle jar. If we look about us this spring we will see this wonder outdone by any hedgerow.

These lilac buds are no longer than the tip of a woman's little finger, yet some of them contain a spray with several leaves, and from others there will come a great spire of flowers.

The sticky horse chestnut buds will open to let out into the sun four or five great spreading leaves surrounding a pyramid of blossoms.

How snugly they are folded away in these little brown buds! No shopman could wrap parcels half so cleverly as mother Nature does. No French maid ever packed her mistress's finery with half the skill which nature has shown in the folding of baby blossom or tender leaf.

Girls know that dresses which have been lying for a long time folded away in a drawer or trunk are creased when they are taken out.

So are the leaves when they come out of the buds where they have been tightly folded for so many months. After a while the breezes will shake out all these little wrinkles, but when the foliage is new and fresh we can see them plainly.

Some leaves have been rolled like music in a portable case, or like a window shade around its roller. Some have been folded like fans, and some have been doubled lengthwise down the middle as a school girl folds her composition. May apple leaves come up looking like closed umbrellas, and then open just as umbrellas do. The crinkled spring foliage is very pretty, and interesting, too; for the creases show how mother Nature contrived to get so many leaves into so small a parcel.

And where is the food which has been prepared for these awakening buds? Growing leaves and flowers, like growing children, need plenty of nourishment, and Dame Nature has provided whole storehouses full of food just such as young foliage and baby blossoms need.

The crocus and the daffodil get their food from little storehouses under the ground. If we dig up a root early in the spring, before the flowers have opened, we shall find it white, firm, round and fat. The flower stem is able to shoot up so fast because it is nourished by this abundant good fare, just as a boy who is outgrowing all his clothes, is doing it by means of unnumbered breakfasts, dinners and suppers. The blossom owes much of its beauty to this stored food; and if the supply were to give out the colors of the flower would grow dim.

By the time the blossom dies the little storehouses will be emptied, but then the crocus will have formed long leaves and will be able to gather enough nourishment from the soil and the air to satisfy all its wants.

The lilac leaves grow so fast because they are well fed on food which has been saved on purpose for them all winter long. It has been stored away just under the bark, so that the lilac's storehouse is in its branches.

All the boughs which have put forth leaves and flowers are full of gum and sap. These juices have been "saved up" all winter in the wood and bark, and now they feed the swelling buds, the unfolding leaves and the opening flowers.

There is plenty for all, and each is getting just the sort of food it needs, for Nature, like a wise and loving mother, guards the slumbers and provides for the wants of all her children.

Women in Business.

HELEN CAMPBELL.

To-day the business woman takes her place; a fact that even a generation ago could hardly have had existence, since the business woman is the growth of the present generation, and the last ten years have enlarged her place and possibilities in a fashion undreamed of by our grandmothers.

We have only to ask what the business woman of to-day represents; how she does her work; what are her limitations and her possibilities in methods, and how we are to sum up her status as a whole.

How does she do her work? Very badly if she is untrained, uneducated, and bent merely upon using work as a stop gap until marriage comes to relieve her. If, on the other hand, she has both training and conscience, the latter almost morbidly developed in most of our educated women, she may in the beginning make the mistakes of inexperience, but according to the testimony of many employers learns with extraordinary speed and works with a steady patience and fidelity that are unquestioned.

COMPARATIVE MERITS.

So far as comparison is to be made the faults of the lowest order of women workers are precisely the same as those of the same order among men, with this added difference, that for all men is the inherited aptitude for business methods which results from many centuries of life turned in the direction of earning, while with women it is all new ground.

In spite of this difference, however, the number of women in business for themselves increases steadily, nor is there failure among them, save in rarest instances. As a rule they do not assume it till pushed into the ranks by death or disaster of some nature, but there is also the contingent who have broken ground for themselves. Some of the chief representatives for New York are widows, in several cases personally known to the writer, who have chosen to assume the management of the business left involved and nearly wrecked by the husband. Without exception they have weathered every storm and come safely into port, if this metaphor may hold of those who are still sending out new ventures, not one of which has failed to prosper. Whatever shrinking may have been felt in the beginning all have recognized the necessity of cultivating those qualities which are the heart of honorable business life, whether for men or women—punctuality, accuracy, despatch and absolute fidelity to every engagement. —*New York World.*

About Slate Pencils.

In the northwestern part of the town of Castleton, Rutland County, Vermont, is the only manufactory of slate pencils in the United States. The slate rock as it comes from the quarry is first sawed into blocks as wide as a slate pencil is long. These blocks are easily split into slabs a little thicker than the finished pencil, which is about five-sixteenths of an inch. These are passed through a planing machine and over an emery belt, which makes them even and smooth. Next they are pushed into the jaws of a machine called a "crocodile," which consists of a pair of steel plates, in the under one of which are six rows of curved knives, each being set so as to cut a little deeper than the preceding one. These plow out parallel groves half way through the slab, which is then turned and laid on a steel plate having ridges which just fit these grooves. This slides back under the six rows of teeth of another "crocodile," which cuts the grooves on the other side and leaves the pencils side by side. They are then rounded and pointed by holding them on an emery wheel, and one man can thus sharpen about 8,000 a day.

This factory makes 30,000 pencils daily, and gives employment to twenty-five hands. We might wonder where so many pencils go, but when we consider that there are one or two million school children, and many of them rather careless, and that slate pencils are easily broken, there is no doubt that the factory has its "hands full" to supply the demand.

The old way of making pencils was to saw them out square from the slab, one by one. They were then boxed and distributed among poor families, who whittled them round by hand for about half a dollar a thousand.

Pencils are made from slate much softer than the slates upon which they are to be used, and very nice pencils are made from soapstone.—*Sheltering Arms.*

Her First Glass.

A lady who was passing the summer in the country at a farm some miles from town one day took the little daughter of a farmer in her phaeton when she had occasion to drive to a village half a dozen miles away, says the Boston *Courier*. The child, who had never before been there, was at once amazed and delighted with all the novel sights which presented themselves to her eyes, and the lady found not a little amusement in the naive comments which the farmer's daughter made.

Before starting for home the lady took the child into a shop and ordered a glass of soda water for her. The child, who had no idea at all what this strange liquid might be, watched with the closest attention while the attendant made the syrup foam in the glass, and when it was given to her she bravely set her small brown nose into the shining froth, although she did not seem to find much satisfaction in the drink until she came to the sweet syrup at the bottom.

"Well, Araminta," the lady asked as the child set down the glass with a sigh of satisfaction, "how did you like your soda water?"

"Oh, thank you, marm," was the answer of the novice, "I liked the soda water first rate after I got through the suds."

MRS. ANNA SNEED CAIRNS, principal of the Kirkwood seminary for girls, near St. Louis, Mo., has a novel method of keeping her young ladies posted concerning the progress of the temperance reform. Whenever from their own watching of the papers they are able to report a state victory for prohibition, they are allowed to celebrate the happy event by a festival of "prohibition ice cream and cake." At their recent jubilee in honor of the double triumph in Dakota, Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Illinois, and Mrs. Belle P. Roberts were present to address them and share the cream.

The little girl who wrote on her examination paper, "The interior of Africa is principally used for purposes of exploration," was wiser than she thought.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1890.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

TITLES AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.*—John 4 : 42.

I. CHRIST'S LAW OF LOVE.

As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.—*Luke* 6 : 31.

II. THE WIDOW OF NAIN.

They glorified God, saying, That a great prophet is risen up among us.—*Luke* 7 : 16.

III. FORGIVENESS AND LOVE.

We love him, because he first loved us.—1 *John* 4 : 19.

IV. THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Take heed therefore how ye hear.—*Luke* 8 : 18.

V. THE RULER'S DAUGHTER.

Fear not: believe only, and she shall be made whole.—*Luke* 8 : 50.

VI. FEEDING THE MULTITUDE.

Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life.—*John* 6 : 35.

VII. THE TRANSFIGURATION.

And there came a voice out of the cloud, saying, This is my beloved Son: hear him.—*Luke* 9 : 35.

VIII. THE MISSION OF THE SEVENTY.

The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you.—*Luke* 10 : 11.

IX. THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.—*Lev.* 19 : 18.

X. TEACHING TO PRAY.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.—*Luke* 11 : 9.

XI. THE RICH MAN'S FOLLY.

Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.—*Luke* 12 : 15.

XII. TRUST IN OUR HEAVENLY FATHER.

Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.—*Luke* 12 : 30.

REVIEW BIBLE LIGHTS.

Superintendent: Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us, even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning were eyewitnesses, and ministers of the word; it seemed good to me also, having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first, to write unto thee in order, most excellent Theophilus, that thou mightest know the certainty of those things, wherein thou hast been instructed (Luke 1 : 1-4).

Lesson 1.—Superintendent: But I say unto you which hear, Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you (Luke 6 : 27, 28).

Scholars: As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise (Luke 6 : 31).

Teachers: Christ also pleased not himself (Rom. 15 : 3).

All: Let each one of us please his neighbor for that which is good, unto edifying (Rom. 15 : 2).

Lesson 2.—Superintendent: And when the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her, and said unto her, Weep not. And he came nigh and touched the bier: and the bearers stood still. And he said, Young man, I say unto thee, Arise. And he that was dead sat up, and began to speak. And he gave him to his mother (Luke 7 : 13-15).

Scholars: They glorified God, saying, That a great prophet is risen up among us (Luke 7 : 16).

Teachers: Jesus said, ... I am the resurrection, and the life (John 11 : 25).

All: Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ (1 Cor. 15 : 57).

Lesson 3.—Superintendent: Wherefore I say unto thee, Her sins, which are many, are forgiven; for she loved much: but to whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little. And he said unto her, Thy sins are forgiven (Luke 7 : 47, 48).

Scholars: We love him, because he first loved us (1 John 4 : 19).

Teachers: Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins (1 John 4 : 10).

All: This is the love of God, that we keep his commandments (1 John 5 : 3).

Lesson 4.—Superintendent: The seed is the word of God. And those by the way side are they that have heard; then cometh the devil, and taketh away the word from their heart, that they may not believe and be saved. And those on the rock are they which, when they have heard, receive the word with joy; and these have no root, which for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away. And that which fell among the thorns, these are they that have heard, and as they go on their way they are choked with cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. And that in the good ground, these are such as in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, hold it fast, and bring forth fruit with patience (Luke 8 : 11-15).

Scholars: Take heed therefore how ye hear (Luke 8 : 18).

Teachers: Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deluding your own selves (Jas. 1 : 22).

All: Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God (Psa. 143 : 10).

Lesson 5.—Superintendent: While he yet spake, there cometh one from the ruler of the synagogue's house, saying, Thy daughter is dead; trouble not the Master. But Jesus hearing it, answered him (Luke 8: 49, 50)—

Scholars: Fear not: believe only, and she shall be made whole (Luke 8: 50).

Teachers: All things are possible to him that believeth (Mark 9: 23).

All: I believe; help thou mine unbelief (Mark 9: 24).

Lesson 6.—Superintendent: And he took the five loaves and the two fishes, and looking up to heaven, he blessed them, and brake; and gave to the disciples to set before the multitude. And they did eat, and were all filled; and there was taken up that which remained over to them of broken pieces, twelve baskets (Luke 9: 16, 17).

Scholars: Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life (John 6: 35).

Teachers: He that cometh to me shall not hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst (John 6: 35).

All: Lord, evermore give us this bread (John 6: 34).

Lesson 7.—Superintendent: And as he was praying, the fashion of his countenance was altered, and his raiment became white and dazzling. And behold, there talked with him two men, which were Moses and Elijah; who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he was about to accomplish at Jerusalem (Luke 9: 29-31).

Scholars: And there came a voice out of the cloud, saying, This is my beloved Son: hear him (Luke 9: 35).

Teachers: He received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, ... when we were with him in the holy mount (2 Pet. 1: 17; 18).

All: We ought to give the more earnest heed to the things that were heard, lest haply we drift away from them. (Heb. 2: 1).

Lesson 8.—Superintendent: Now after these things the Lord appointed seventy others, and sent them two and two before his face into every city and place, whither he himself was about to come. And he said unto them, The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth laborers into his harvest (Luke 10: 1, 2).

Scholars: The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you (Luke 10: 11).

Teachers: Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born anew, he cannot see the kingdom of God (John 3: 3).

All: Jesus, remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom (Luke 23: 42).

Lesson 9.—Superintendent: But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and when he saw him, he was moved with compassion, and came to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring on them oil and wine; and he set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And on the morrow he took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, I, when I come back again, will repay thee (Luke 10: 33-35).

Scholars: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (Lev. 19: 18).

Teachers: Whoso hath the world's goods, and beholdeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how doth the love of God abide in him? (1 John 3: 17).

All: If God so loved us, we also ought to love one another (1 John 4: 11).

Lesson 10.—Superintendent: And of which of you that is a father shall his son ask a loaf, and he give him a stone? or a fish, and he for a fish give him a serpent? Or if he shall ask an egg, will he give him a scorpion? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him? (Luke 11: 11-13).

Scholars: Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you (Luke 11: 9).

Teachers: For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened (Luke 11: 10).

All: If we ask anything according to his will, he heareth us (1 John 5: 14).

Lesson 11.—Superintendent: And one out of the multitude said unto him, Master, bid my brother divide the inheritance with me. But he said unto him, Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you? (Luke 12: 13, 14).

Scholars: Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth (Luke 12: 15).

Teachers: Thou shall not covet (Exod. 20: 17).

All: Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth consume, and where thieves do not break through nor steal; for where thy treasure is, there will thy heart be also (Matt. 6: 20, 21).

Lesson 12.—Superintendent: Consider the lilies, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; yet I say unto you, Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. But if God doth so clothe the grass in the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven; how much more shall he clothe you, O ye of little faith? (Luke 12: 27, 28).

Scholars: Your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things (Luke 12: 30).

Teachers: Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him (Psa. 103: 13).

All: Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called children of God; and such we are (1 John 3: 1).

WHEN the younger Dumas's play "La Dame Aux Camelias" was to be produced, he invited his imperial father to sit in a box with some friends. The old man pooh-poohed at the idea, but he went. After the first act he remarked: "So-so; so-so," in a good-naturedly, egotistical way; and at the end of the second, "Well, well!" At the end of the third act, "I helped him write it!" At the final curtain, "By St. Louis! I wrote it myself!"

Dumas was invited to see a friend's tragedy. At the end of the second act he pulled at the author's sleeve and pointed at a man asleep in the third row from the stage. The tragedy died that night. On the following Monday night one of Dumas's tried and true comedies was put on. He invited the author of the tragedy to see it. The author of the tragedy got a man to pretend to fall asleep in the same seat that the other fellow had really slept in. In a little while he said, pityingly: "My dear Alexandre, look!" pointing to the man. "Same man," quietly returned Dumas.

TEACHER: "Name some of the most important things existing to-day which were unknown one hundred years ago."

Tommy: "Us."

BE careful. A heedless word or act may cost you a year's work or a lifetime of pain.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

A BEGINNER IN FRUIT-GROWING.

More than one-half the failures in getting a "stand" of any kind of fruit are the result of careless digging and neglect while the roots are out of their native element. There is no class of planters who do their work so rapidly and with such seeming carelessness as nurserymen, yet their losses are comparatively small, simply because they know that the proper place for roots is in the earth, and take every precaution to make their condition when out of the earth as similar to the natural one as possible. In the earth the roots are moist and subject to very slow variations of temperature, and are also in darkness. As usually handled, these natural conditions attending the life of a root are all disregarded. The tree is rudely dug from the ground, where it has had a temperature of 40 or 50 degrees for weeks, loaded on a wagon, exposed to a drying wind, a hot sun, carted for miles without even a blanket to protect it, then driven into a barn at night, with the thermometer at 28 degrees the next morning, to stay on the wagon until weather and convenience permit planting. I knew one old farmer to keep a load of Cherry and Peach trees on his wagon in the barn for a week, without any sort of protection, through a snow storm, and then refuse payment because the trees nearly all failed to grow. He was so ignorant of the probable cause of the failure that he was going to stand a lawsuit, but his lawyer had some knowledge of horticulture and advised him to pay up, charging him $5.00 for knowledge that the farmer of seventy years ought to have acquired by intuition, associated, as he had been all his life, with growing trees and plants.

Where trees are to be procured by wagon from a local nursery, the wagon should be furnished with a top box or side-boards, making a bed two feet deep and filled with short, wet straw or hay. On arriving at the nursery the straw should be moved to the forward end, leaving four or five inches on the floor of the wagon. When eight or ten trees are dug they should be as compactly tied into a bundle as if designed to be packed in a box. This is done by tying with strong twine or a straw band just above the roots and midway of the tops. The bundle may be placed upright in a back corner of the wagon, and the roots protected by packing wet straw around them. In this way one bundle at a time can be added until the load is complete, and no tree be exposed over a few minutes.

Packed in this way, moisture, darkness and uniformity of temperature are all maintained to a degree closely resembling their previous abiding place, and can thus be carried, or stand in a barn, for several days with less injury than would result from a ten mile drive exposed to wind, sun and frost.

From whatever source trees are received, they should be unpacked at the earliest opportunity, the bunches separated, and each tree set in mellow soil to await final placing in the orchard. When so disposed of, a sudden change in the weather need cause no anxiety, as the tree with its roots in contact with fresh soil is simply going through the same processes that would be gone through with if permanently planted out, and when carefully moved, a week or two later, these steps in growth will not be materially interfered with.

The same is true of small fruit plants. I have for years made it a practice to dig all kinds as early in the season as possible, and trench them into the earth at once, to remain until planting time; when each plant, covered with a network of fine rootlets, is in the best possible form for immediate growth.

Where plants are home-grown, and one can follow the best method, the first to be dug should be Gooseberries and Currants; then Blackberries, Strawberries and Raspberries, in the order mentioned. As early as February 18th, I have already commenced to dig and trench in Blackberries. They will also be planted first. Raspberries I do not dig until they have made a green growth of two or three inches; then they are taken up with the adhering earth, put into bushel baskets, and taken at once to the new plantation and planted. Strawberries will be trenched in little trenches about eight inches apart and ten feet long. The plants will stand at the rate of fifteen or twenty per twelve inches of trench. At each end of the trench I lay a piece of fence rail six inches high, and across these, and parallel to and above each row, a rail. These, after a day or two, are spread farther apart, and in the course of a week entirely removed. The Strawberries do not wilt under this treatment, and may be transplanted at any time when the ground is damp, without losing a plant. I would rather not have a Strawberry plant kept in a cellar even one night, yet it is the practice of many growers to keep large quantities in this way for weeks and fill orders therefrom. Nothing is more destructive to the health or vigor of Strawberry plants than storing in the cellar. The cellar has no points in common with the natural condition of the Strawberry plant, and keeping them there a few days produces a dropsical condition that proves fatal when the plant is set in the open air and bright sunlight. I have sometimes thought that the growers of new varieties were cognizant of this fact, and kept their plants in the cellar purposely that the purchasers might not have so many plants the following season.

In digging Strawberry plants I first spade up a few hundred, setting the chunks of earth on the ground just spaded. The earth is then loosened and the plants thrown in a loose heap and then trimmed, the roots turned one way, the trimmed plants being kept in the left hand.

If the plants are sold a string is tied around each bunch, and the plants are set, leaves upward, in a market basket until full. If for home use the plants are placed in in the same way, but not tied. Thus packed, the basket can be dipped up to the crowns in a trough of water, then set away in the shade a few hours, if necessary, to await trenching, planting or shipment.

For planting all kinds of berries I use a piece of wool twine, twenty rods long. Tags alternately of red and black yarn are sewed in every sixteen and one-half inches, and Strawberry plants are planted at every mark, with a bricklayer's trowel. Raspberries and Blackberries are planted at every other mark, and the difference in color prevents confusion.—*Vick's Monthly for May.*

THE WATER HYACINTH.

This is one of the most curious as well as beautiful of plants. All hyacinth bulbs will grow in water if properly supported so that only the lower part of the bulb comes in contact with the water, but this species of hyacinth floats upon the surface of the water, being supported by its curiously inflated leaf stalks, which resemble bladders or balloons filled with air.

It forms a lovely rosette of its shining green leaves; a mass of beautiful, feathery blue roots grow downward into the water; and upward ascend spikes of the most exquisite flowers imaginable, resembling in form the ordinary spike of hyacinth bloom, but as odd and beautiful as the choicest orchid.

The spike consists of from five to seven flowers, each as large as a silver dollar, or larger, and of a soft rosy lilac color, sparkling as if covered with diamond dust.

The upper petal, which is the largest, has a large, metallic blue blotch in the centre, and in the centre of that a small spot of deep gold.

It should always be grown in a glass dish so that all of its beauties can be seen. Charcoal should be placed at the bottom of the dish to keep the water fresh and sweet. Water should be added at least as often as every other day as the plant consumes a good deal. When carefully kept, the plant is a great addition placed in the centre of a dining or tea table in lieu of an epergne or other central ornament.

We are indebted for our cut to Pike and Ellsworth, of Jessamine, Florida.

FARM NOTES.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—Here are some figures on the number and value of small products which may well astonish people not given to thinking about or ciphering up aggregates. It is chronicled that New York city consumes over 20,000 car loads of live and dressed poultry and 25,000,000 dozen eggs annually. As 5,000,000 people buy in New York city and the population of the United States is over 50,000,000, we can form some idea of the consumption of poultry and eggs, which would be almost 200,000 car loads of poultry and 250,000,000 dozens eggs. Estimating the value of the eggs at ten cents per dozen we have a return of $25,000,000 from eggs, and if each freight car carried 10,000 pounds, we have the great weight of 2,000,000,000 pounds, which at five cents a pound is $100,000,000, or a total of $125,000,000, as the product of poultry and eggs for the whole country, which is in all probability under the true figures as they would exist if a correct census could be taken, which is, howeves, an impossibility.

Timothy or herd grass is the most common grass of continental Europe, growing wild throughout all that vast region between the Mediterranean sea on the south and the North sea in the direction the name implies. It is not known exactly when it was first introduced into the United States, but this much is known, it takes its name from Timothy Hanson, a farmer of Maryland, who brought it into general notice as a hay grass, after he had cultivated it extensively for his own use for years. The botanical name for the grass is phleum pratesne. It is a curious fact that, although its native home is Europe, the United States is the first country in which it was grown, cut and cured for hay. Not longer ago than 1785 some timothy heads and seeds were taken to England and exhibited as curiosities.

SAVE THE LEAVES.—We not frequently see piles of leaves raked up and burned because they disfigure the grounds. Leaf mould is valuable for many purposes, and is especially so for azaleas, rhododenrons and kalmius, and if these shrubs are mulched with leaves every autumn they will fill the accumulating mould with fibrous roots and repay the trouble with a thriftier growth and more abundant bloom. All clippings from the shrubbery, old dahlia stalks, potato vines and all rubbish of that kind may be used to advantage on small places by burying it around the roots of trees or shrubs.

When moisture is plentiful and the rains come at the proper times it must not be overlooked that the weeds are benefitted by the favorable conditions as well as the crops. The rains increase the work of destroying weeds, but much of the labor may be saved by using the cultivator after each rain so as to destroy the weeds as soon as they appear above ground.

The peach trees have been attacked severely by aphides this season. In Delaware and Maryland a spraying of strong soapsuds, made from common rosin soap, is considered the best remedy. A teaspoontul of spirits of turpentine in each pail of suds will be found advantageous, but kerosene should not be used, as it will quickly destroy peach trees.

By planting small trees they can be better started and will be less liable to the effects of drought, compared with older trees. Too much top on young trees is a frequent cause of loss, they not possessing sufficient roots to nourish the many shoots that are produced on tops that have not been cut back.

Calves dropped in the fall are said to be smaller than those dropped in the spring. For this reason, as Friesian calves are noted for their large size, the *Northwestern Agriculturist* recommends having Friesian heifers drop their first calves in the fall.

Liquid manure is a grand, good fertilizer. But when specially saved in tanks, as it sometimes is, it is very concentrated, and that fact must be remembered when applying it to plants.

One hundred fowls will produce manure enough when carefully saved, to top dress one acre of grass or fertilize two acres of corn.

HOUSEHOLD.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.—Burlap has held a certain place among materials for house decoration for several years, but never has it been so successfully used as for hangings. The coarse threads and soft color offer a good foundation for effective embroidery if desired; heavy wools and silks are used for these designs, but although material and wool are coarse, much time and patience are required to complete a pair of hangings.

Decorator and Furnisher describes a most effective portiere of burlap, both inexpensive and quickly made. The material should be cut three feet longer than the doorway; then it must be spread on the floor and firmly tacked at the corners and occasionally along the edges. It is then painted with large brushes and burnt sienna, house paint, which comes in cans, costing from twenty-five to thirty cents a can. The paint must be spread on thickly, as the burlap absorbs it in an astonishing manner. The three feet allowed to turn over at the top must be painted in the same way.

Nine inches were fringed out top and bottom; to make the fringe heavier and hang better, strands of coarse cotton rope, such as sailors use, were tied in at regular intervals. Each one of these strands was ornamented with cash, which is a Chinese brass coin answering to the American cent, and which may be bought at any of the Chinese stores for $1 a hundred. The cash has a hole in the center through which the cord was thrust and a large knot tied to hold it securely; the fringe at both top and bottom was finished in the same way.

A broad band of brown plush was placed above the fringe across the top and bottom. A row of fancy braided straw disks—otherwise Chinese table mats—was fastened through the middle of the band; from the centre of each one of these disks hung a long heavy tassel made of the coarse rope, fringed out, or rather untwisted, and securely fastened on the wrong side.

Instead of the rings which are commonly used for securing the portiere to the poles, long loops of the heavy rope were used, each end finished with a tassel similar to those on the bottom. The length of three feet turned over at the top was trimmed with a narrower band of plush, smaller disks and lighter weight tassels.

As both sides of the portiere were in use the reverse side was lined with unpainted burlap and trimmed with bands of olive cloth upon which was sketched a bold design of trailing vines and flowers.

HOW WINE IS MADE.—In Eastern countries, where the manufacture of wine is still carried on as in the days of Noah, the crushed grapes are merely poured into jars and allowed to ferment, the crushed fruit, or murk, being violently agitated three times a day by means of the hand of a wooden plunger. If a dry wine is required, the husks and stalks are left in; if a fruity wine is needed, they are removed. The dry quality of wine is, therefore, simply a question of the short or prolonged maceration of the husks and stalks of the grape in the fermenting wine; the stones need not be taken into account, as, even after remaining in the wine many months they are still unchanged. Natural wine thus produced needs no fining. After fermentation has ceased the contents of the jars are run through a coarse filter, and the result, a fluid of the consistence of thin pea-soup is placed in carboys, and in about three months time can be drawn off in a perfectly clear condition, all sediment having been deposited. Such is, shortly the mode of manufacture of the celebrated Shiraz wine, which much resembles a virgin sherry.

YEAST BUNS.—One and one-half cups of warm milk, one cup of sugar, one cup of yeast, thicken to a batter, let it rise over night, or until it is light, then add one cup of sugar, one egg, one-half cup of melted butter, a little salt and nutmeg, two cups of chopped raisins or currants as you prefer, add flour as for bread, put in a baking tin in small cakes, let them rise again, then bake.

FRUIT CAKE.—Two cupfuls of butter, four cupfuls of sugar, mix well; add two cups of milk, mix thoroughly; add beaten yolks of eight eggs, mix well; add eight cupfuls of flour; beat to a stiff froth the whites of the eggs, and add to batter with another cup of flour, in which two good teaspoonfuls of baking powder is mixed. Prepare a small cup of currants, one cupful raisins, one-half cup of citron, mix a little flour with them, add to cake; bake slowly for an hour.

WHIPPED PRUNES.—Wash and soak two cupfuls of prunes; boil them in plenty of water until very soft; mash them through a colander, return them to saucepan, add one-half cup sugar; cook again until it is melted; pour into a dish to cool; when nearly ready to use beat with a fork the whites of two eggs very stiff; whip lightly but thoroughly into the prunes and serve.

BREAKFAST BISCUIT.—Take one quart of sweet milk, one-half a cupful of melted butter, a little salt, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, flour enough to make a stiff batter, do not knead into dough; drop into buttered tins from a spoon, bake in a hot oven; the oven must be very hot or they will not be light and tender.

THE easiest way to clean the much-despised mush-pot is to pour a little boiling water into it, cover tightly and set on the back of the stove. By the time the dishes are washed the steam will have loosened all the scrapings and the kettle may be easily washed.

HEAVY draperies should not be hung on a line and whipped out; they should be carefully brushed on both sides, and then cleaned with a damp flannel cloth wrung out of lukewarm water to which spirits of turpentine in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a gallon have been added.

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FROSTED STRAWBERRIES.—Select large, ripe berries, leave on the stems, dip one at a time in cold water and lay on a sieve to dry. Beat the whites of two or three eggs, dip the berries one at a time into the egg, then in powdered sugar, then in the egg and sugar again, putting them, so they will not touch, on plates to dry.

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Every sorrow is partly wrath.

BUNCH GRASS.—"The bunch grass which grows so luxuriantly upon the Western plains is a curious plant," said a ranchman recently. "It grows everywhere throughout the west wherever there is the slightest rainfall, and in the greatest luxuriance along the river bottoms. It's a godsend to the grazing industry, and although a homely plant, possesses more of the fattening qualities than the far famed blue grass of old Kentuck. Indeed, much of the fast horseflesh of the mountain districts owes its staying powers to a diet upon this succulent grass. Spokane, for example, took its full allowance of bunch grass in his coltish days. Bunch grass grows in thick hummucks, or bunches, as the name would indicate.

Half a hundred sharp pointed spears often arise from a single hump, and often to a height of eighteen inches. In the spring it is a delicate green, but later on dries up, but cures to perfection upon the root. During the winter cattle dig with their noses for this grass concealed beneath the snow. However, if the snow is covered with a crust, steers are thus cut off from their usual food and die off in large numbers, as it is a peculiarity of a steer that it never uses its hoofs in removing the snow from the familiar pasturage. Horses, however, break the crust with their hoofs, and thus stand the hard western winters better than cattle. The buffalo always makes use of the hoofs in uncovering the food, and somewhere down in Kansas there is a stock farm where this faculty of using the hoofs is being developed by judicious crossing of buffaloes with the native cattle.

If you want hens and pullets to quit laying, turn them out early in the morning on the frozen grass. It is an infallable remedy.

WHEN scissors bind draw the inner blades over your hair or the palm of your hand. It is better than oil and will not stain afterwards.

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"Ah! Ah!" Cried the housewife, "The Secret I know, no DIRT can resist SAPOLIO."

"Oh! Oh!" Cried the DIRT, "At length I must go, I cannot withstand SAPOLIO."

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 26.

Alleged Abduction of a Child.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 24.—Considerable excitement was created about Owl Hill, Warwick township, by the alleged abduction of a 2-year-old child by its father. Mrs. Jacob Warner, of Farmersville, left her husband some time ago because of ill health and went to live with her father, Henry Buch, of Owl Hill, taking her 2-year-old daughter with her. She died last week, asking that her parents keep the child in their charge, which they agreed to do. Warner drove up to the Buch residence and upon entering asked to be permitted to see the child. When it was brought into the room, it is alleged, he seized it, and running from the house jumped into his wagon and drove away. No steps have yet been taken by Buch to recover the child.

A Wronged Husband's Revenge.

SCRANTON, June 24.—The sensational murder of Paul Rudanish is reported from Forest City, a prosperous coal mining town in the southern part of Susquehanna county, about twenty miles north of Scranton. The alleged murderer is George Matey. Both men are Hungarians, and were laborers in the miles. The causes leading to the crime are the alleged drugging of Matey's wife, with whom Rudanish, it is alleged, had been criminally intimate, the effect being such as to cause the woman to become insane. Matey, it is charged, procured a revolver, and deliberately seeking his victim, shot him dead. He then went to 'Squire Collins and gave himself up.

Scranton's New Railroad.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 23.—It has been decided by the New York, Ontario and Western company to open the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton branch for business on June 30. An express train will leave Scranton at about 10.30 p. m., running through to Hancock Junction, connecting with trains 1 and 2 on the main line, and leaving Hancock about 2 p. m. on the return trip, arriving at Scranton 4 p. m. There will also be a way freight train in each direction, in addition to coal trains, and several local passenger trains between Scranton, Carbondale and Forest City.

A New Railroad Chartered.

HARRISBURG, June 24.—A charter was granted at the state department to the Pennsylvania Midland Railroad company for the construction of a railroad in Monroe and Lackawanna counties, fifty miles in length, running from a point on the Delaware river at or near Stroudsburg to a point on the Lackawanna river at or near Scranton. Capital, $5,000,000. Directors, John Jermyn, D. M. Jones, Reese G. Brooks, John H. Fellows, Henry M. Edwards, Smith B. Mott, Scranton; George John, Anderried.

Severe Punishment for Hazers.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 23.—The announcement was made at Lehigh university by President R. A. Lamberton that the nine students who recently appeared before the faculty on the charge of hazing, have had sentence meted out to them as follows: One man, the ringleader, was expelled outright; two are suspended for a year, four others for six months, and the remaining two have been released on probation.

Neva Cochran Recaptured.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., June 23.—The officers who were in pursuit of the abductors of Neva Cochran, the young lady stolen from the St. Cloud hotel by her brothers, have captured the girl after a lively chase. Neva has had in the neighborhood of $11,000 coming to her from her father's estate, and this is now protected by the proper legal safeguards. The girl desires to remain with Mrs. Phillips.

Brakemen's Strike Settled.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The strike of brakemen on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston road has been settled. They accepted the terms offered by the company—the wages for day men $2.16 and for night men $2.28. The men running between McKeesport and Brownsville are to receive $1.90 per day. The strikers went to work as soon as the word reached them of the settlement and took out their trains.

Wants to Succeed Kisner.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 23.—John T. Lenahan is a candidate for the successor to Chairman Kisner. A club of 200 Democrats will go to the Democratic state convention to electioneer for him. Lenahan is 40 years of age, a lawyer of note, and always prominently identified with the local Democracy. He has already received pledges from Democaats all over the state.

St. Anthony's Agent Is Ill.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—The Rev. Father S. J. Mollinger, the all-healing priest, is extremely ill. Fears for his life have been entertained for several days. Father Mollinger's complaint is pressure about the heart. It was aggravated by his exertions on St. Anthony's day and several days following, when he gave his blessing and prescriptions to the afflicted who called to be healed.

The Cavein at Beaver Brook.

HAZLETON, Pa., June 23.—The cracks in the surface at Beaver Brook, which caved in, are all filled up and the road is now fit for traffic. Eight houses were drawn down a distance of from four to eight feet. The fissures, which are about three inches wide, run under the Roman Catholic church at Frenchtown, and through an adjoining cemetery.

Victimized a Lancaster Bank.

HARRISBURG, June 23.—L. J. Fish, the forger arrested at Rohrerstown on the charge of swindling Berks county people by means of forged checks and taken to Berks county jail, is thought to have gotten in his work on the Fulton bank, of Lancaster, by using the names of Harrisburg parties.

Three of the Quadruplets Dead.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., June 23.—The third member of the Newton quadruplet of babies, who have attracted so much attention, died Saturday afternoon. The fourth and surviving baby is very weak, but the doctors say it is on a fair way to recovery.

HO FOR HARRISBURG

Gathering of the Keystone Republican Clans.

THE CITY FILLED WITH DELEGATES

Evidence of Unusual Interest in the Contest—Confidence of the Delamater Men—Hastings and Stone on Hand—Schoonmaker for Lieutenant Governor—Quay's Attendance Doubtful.

HARRISBURG, June 24.—The city is filling up with strangers. All the hotels are turning people away, because the rooms have been taken weeks ago. On every side there are evidences that more than usual interest is being taken by the Republican politicians in the gubernatorial contest.

Crowds are to be seen at every street corner, while men are promenading the thoroughfares wearing the badges bearing the names and pictures of their favorite candidates. It is safe to say there are more people now in the city than there were a year ago at the convention to nominate a candidate for state treasurer. State Senator Delamater's apartments have been crowded all day and every incoming train adds to the number.

The Crawford Candidate Confident.

The Crawford county candidate is as confident as ever, betraying not the slightest anxiety as to the result on Wednesday. His supporters are not only sanguine, but are also enthusiastic. Not a man who favors his nomination entertains a doubt about his favorite's success. All the talk heard is of one character—that Delamater will lead at the start, his opponents only claiming possible success after a succession of ballots in which the field is united against him.

It is generally believed that a combination to defeat the aspirations of the Crawford county candidate is impossible, for the reason that delegates instructed to support candidates of their localities will run to Delamater at the first favorable opportunity. Shrewd politicians say the latter has the call, and appearances certainly justify their statements.

Hastings and Stone on Hand.

Adjt. Gen. Hastings and Secretary of the Commonwealth Stone have their headquarters at the Lochiel hotel, within sight of those of their formidable opponents. Both have been busy all day receiving friends, but the apartments of neither have been so crowded throughout the day as those of the young senator from Crawford county.

Chairman Andrews, with Secretary Frank Willing Leach and Clerk John J. Morrison, of the state committee, have established headquarters at the Lochiel hotel. All three gentlemen are up to their eyes with business. The former predicts a crowd greater than has been seen here for years attending any state convention.

There will be a number of clubs on the ground, nearly all from the interior of the state, but two coming from Philadelphia. Crawford county men say that Meadville, the home of Delamater, will send 200 men, while enthusiastic Schuylkill county people say that as many more with banners and music will reach here to shout for the candidate above named.

Montooth Keeping Quiet.

As yet little or nothing has been heard about Montooth, but the Alleghenian's followers will, it is said, be here in force. The lieutenant governorship has been entirely lost sight of.

Nothing has been heard about E. K. Martin of Lancaster, or Senator Waters, of Lackawanna, the friends of both for the time being concerned in the nomination of a candidate for governor with no thought about anything else.

There is nothing yet to justify any idea that the convention will not get through its work on Wednesday, but there is everything at present to warrant the prediction that the Republican ticket for Pennsylvania will be named before the sun goes down on that day.

A good deal of speculation is being indulged in as to Senator Quay's intentions. No one knows whether he will be here or not. He has rooms engaged at the Lochiel, but friends say he is undecided whether he will favor this city with his presence.

MAGEE WILL FIGHT.

Belief that He Will Not Acquiesce in Delamater's Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The rank and file of the Philadelphia delegation departed for Harrisburg by the 11:40 train this morning. A few, who were not prevented by business from making an early departure, went away yesterday morning with Collector Martin. Although deeply interested in the candidacy of Gen. Hastings, Mayor Fitler will not attend, deeming it inconsistent with the dignity of his office to take an active part in politics.

When Senator Quay had his conference in Pittsburg with the leading politicians of Allegheny county, it was practically decided that the Quay candidate for lieutenant-governor should be Col. J. N. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburg, the millionaire, and ex-coke operator.

Magee and Montooth evidently made the journey to New York to evade Senator Quay, and it is firmly believed by those who are in his confidence that Magee's opposition to Delamater will continue after the latter's nomination. The Allegheny county boss has declared that there can be no compromise with him that keeps Delamater in the first place, and that, come what will, he shall use his newspaper and his personal influence to defeat Delamater at the polls.

This must be taken to indicate that Delamater's candidacy means a breach between Cameron and Quay, for Magee has the ear of the senior senator, is known to be his first lieutenant in Pennsylvania politics, and his offensive attitude towards the national chairman can only be construed as reflecting Cameron's own views.

Cameron Will Not Attend.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senator Cameron emphatically denies the story that he is attempting to have a free coinage plank inserted in the platform of the Republican state convention in order to indorse the vote he cast in the senate on that question. The senator has decided not to go to the state convention.

The Mine Fire Extinguished.

MT. CARMEL, Pa., June 24.—The fire in the Pennsylvania colliery has been extinguished and work in the mine will be resumed in a day or two.

CYCLONE IN THE WEST.

Reports of Disaster from Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota.

CORNELL, Ills., June 21.—A cyclone swept over the country west of here about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Everything in its path was destroyed. The path of the storm was about eighty rods in width. The cyclone first struck the house of S. Plymer, tore it to pieces and carried the ruins a quarter of a mile. Mr. Plymer was badly hurt. Two houses belonging to William Vincamp and J. M. Bradley were badly damaged. The house of W. Sutcliffe was also partly wrecked. The house of W. D. Connor was torn to pieces and Connor and his wife both badly injured. A school house near was blown away.

Great Damage to Crops.

ST. CHARLES, Minn., June 21.—A fearful hail storm commenced at this place and extended over five miles southeast and extended through the townships of St. Charles, Saratoga and Fremont. Great damage was done to crops. The storm was immediately followed by the heaviest rain fall in ten years. Many farms that had already been stripped by hail were washed of everything movable, including fences and bridges.

Fifteen Killed.

EARLVILLE, Ills., June 21.—A terrible cyclone and cloudburst occurred about five miles north of this city shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which resulted in terrible loss of life and property, no less than fifteen people being killed and a number of houses and barns edtirely demolished. A schoolhouse was blown down and eight persons killed.

Homes Abandoned at Midnight.

WAVERLY, Iowa, June 21.—A very heavy fall or rain caused a dry creek in the lower part of the city to assume the proportions of a river. Scores of families were obliged to abandon their homes at midnight. Although much damage was done to property there was no loss of life. A heavy wind accompanied the rain.

RESULT OF THE CENSUS.

Great Gains in the Population of Many Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Gen. R. B. Beath, supervisor of the census, gave out as his unofficial estimate of Philadelphia's population as 81,040,449. It is a gain of only 193,379 in ten years.

NEW YORK, June 23.—New York's population approximates 1,627,227, an increase of 420,657, or nearly 40 per cent., over 1880.

BROOKLYN, June 23.—Brooklyn's population has nearly doubled in the past ten years. In 1880 it was 566,689; now it is 930,671.

BOSTON, June 23.—The census returns already in indicate a population for this city of about 417,720.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Superintendent of Census Gilbert says that the returns already in show that the population of Chicago exceeds 1,000,000. How much beyond the million point the total will go Mr. Gilbert would not venture to say, except that it would be considerable.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24.—The feeling here is as strong as ever on the census matter, and several of the leading pastors preached sermons bearing on the row. St. Paul was generally criticised for her action in the premises. Inspector Kruse, of the census bureau at Washington, has arrived with the intention of helping Inspector Baudinot to unravel the tangle.

DETROIT, June 24.—It is claimed that 54,000 persons were omitted from the census enumeration in Detroit. The population is estimated at 109,000. Enthusiastic citizens claim over 150,000.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—The census gives Pittsburg's population approximately at 250,000.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The population is estimated at 230,000 by the new census.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The census here is completed and from the returns from some wards the population is estimated at 248,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—Superintendent Conger says that Indianapolis will probably show a population of 250,000.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24.—The census just finished makes the population of Columbus 113,797, a gain of 61,418 in ten years.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—The city's population, estimated from incomplete returns, is 245,000.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 24.—Unofficial reports give Des Moines a population of 53,000. Dubuque, 40,000; Sioux City, 35,000; Cedar Rapids, 28,000; Davenport and Burlington, 30,000 each, and Marshalltown, 16,000.

A Veto Ready.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Gen. Henderson, the chairman of the house river and harbors committee, says that he has information from the White House that the president will veto the river and harbor bill if it comes to him carrying the increased amount put upon it by the senate amendments. The president considered the bill too large as it passed the house, and he will certainly not sign it with the $4,000,000 increase by the senate.

Fire in a Penitentiary.

BROOKLYN, June 24.—The upper portion of the workshop of the King's county penitentiary was burned, causing a loss on the building of $30,000. Over 400 prisoners were at work in the workshop when the fire was discovered. They made no attempt to escape and were taken to the main building and locked up in their cells without trouble.

Two Villages Swept Away.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 24.—The town of Sweetwater, a little hamlet of less than 100 inhabitants, was swept away by a tornado. None were killed, but a number were injured. A cyclone struck the village of Pleasonton, twenty miles north of Kearney, and destroyed every building in the place, rendering about 150 persons homeless.

Sullivan Indicted at Purvis.

PURVIS, Miss., June 24.—The grand jury found an indictment against Sullivan for prize fighting. It will be followed up and a day fixed for trial. A petition to Judge Jerrell is being numerously signed by leading citizens praying that a fine without imprisonment be imposed upon Sullivan.

Yellow Fever in Georgia.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 24.—Robert Glasgow, aged 28, and married, died yesterday morning at Brunswick, Ga., of yellow fever and was buried at noon. He was a resident of this city. This is the first authentic case of yellow fever reported from the south.

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ONE

Cent More!

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It will not cost you one cent more to buy your clothing and gents' furnishing goods where you can get the best makes, finest fits and largest stock in Central Pennsylvania to select from for the coming season.

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THE ROCHESTER

Clothing House

offers you these advantages.

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Our counters and shelves are packed with all the latest and newest things that the market affords for men's wear.

The quantity, quality and variety of our stock is far in advance of any ever shown you in Centre County. It is only necessary for you to give us a call; inspect our stock; take make, fit and prices into consideration, and we feel certain that we will then number you among our many customers.

We do not offer you goods at cost. We ask you a fair, legitimate profit; give you the best value possible for the money; we give you the privilege of returning anything bought of us not perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and your money will be refunded as cheerfully as it was given to us.

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Give us a call; come and look at our stock and prices, is all that we ask. Your judgment, we are satisfied, will do the balance.

M. FAUBLE,

Proprietor.

Reynold's New Bank Building,
OPPOSITE BROCDERHOFF HOUSE.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
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NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUS

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
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NEW GARMA HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
Bellefonte, Pa.
The New Garma House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL.
Spring Mills, Pa.
D. H. Ruhl, proprietor. Free 'Bus to and from all trains.

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Corner Second and Market Sts.
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Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor
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Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;
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1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address
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SUSPENSORY

AVOIDS to a great extent the FATIGUE of walking or standing.
OBTAINS RELIEF from pain in back and hips and dragging sensation caused by extra exertion and strain upon the muscles in standing, walking, etc.
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PREVENTS DEVELOPMENT of VARICOCELE (enlargement of veins on spermatic cord), which may be brought on by sudden strain, extra or continued exertion, from contiveness, from long sickness or inherited tendency.
OBVIATES CHAFING in WARM WEATHER.
GET YOUR PHYSICIAN'S advice about this matter.
THOUSANDS ARE WEARING Suspensories as a matter of COMFORT, and the number CONSTANTLY INCREASES, as the BENEFIT to be derived from them becomes better understood. We claim that the

"Syracuse Suspensory Bandage"

is the most perfect one in the market. TRY ONE, if it does not suit you it will cost you nothing.

For Sale by all Druggists.

	QUALITY.	PRICE.
PRICE LIST.	No. 16	$ .50
	No. 21	.75
	No. 26	1.00
	No. 31	1.25
	No. 34	2.00
	No. 36	3.00

We Guarantee every Syracuse Suspensory Bandage to give Satisfaction to Wearer.
Send for circular, giving full description of quality and reasons "Why the Syracuse Suspensory is superior to all others."
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$25 High Arm
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Every Machine has a drop leaf, fancy cover, two large drawers, with nickel rings, and full set of Attachments, equal to any Singer Machine sold from **$40** to **$60** by Canvassers. The High Arm Machine has a self-setting needle and self-threading shuttle. A trial in your home before payment is asked. Buy direct of the Manufacturers and save agents' profits besides getting certificates of warrantee for five years. Send for machine with name of a business man as reference and we will ship one at once.

Co-Operative Sewing Machine Co.,
269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

WARRING LABOR MEN

Mr. Powderly Presents His Compliments to Mr. Gompers.

LABOR LEADERS AT LOGGERHEADS

Who Deserves the Credit for the Eight Hour Movement?—Powderly Says It Is Time for Knights to Resent Insult—Gompers Says Powderly Is a Pettifogger.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The prospect of hearing an exchange of civilities between Messrs. Powderly and Gompers attracted a large crowd at the Cooper union last night. Many were unable to gain entrance. The executive board of the Knights of Labor appeared on the platform at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Powderly introduced George Warner, of District Assembly 253 as chairman. Alexander Wright, of the executive board, was the first speaker. After briefly explaining the object of the meeting, namely, to discuss the false accusations made against the knights by the Federation of Labor, he introduced Mr. Powderly, who was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Powderly said he regretted the necessity of this meeting. After reading Mr. Gompers' letter he invited Mr. Warner to take the platform.

Mr. Warner said the board, after considering the letter, had decided that as this was a regular meeting called for a specific purpose, it would not be proper to adopt Mr. Gompers' suggestion to give that gentleman half the time of the meeting for a purpose not contemplated in the call.

Mr. Powderly's Address.

When quiet was restored Mr. Powderly addressed the meeting. He referred to certain insinuations made against the management of the knights. He dedied that in 1886 he was opposed to the eight hour system. He was opposed, however, to certain methods of conducting an eight hour movement. He believed in practical measures. (A hiss).

"Geese and serpents hiss; we are fighting them right along," said the speaker.

A voice—We're working people here!

"Here, too," rejoined Mr. Powderly. "It is a principle of our order that the man who works with his brain or his jaw is a laborer as well as he who works with his hands."

The Eight Hour Movement.

Mr. Powderly then read documents showing that the knights were the first to suggest the eight hour principle. At the St. Louis convention they fixed May 1, 1890, as the date for it. "This being so, how could eighteen men speak for the whole crowd," asked Mr. Powderly. There was deafening applause at this reference to the federation. Mr. Powderly, referring to the future policy of the knights, said they would continue in the eight hour movement, to help those who are willing to help themselves.

He then went into an analysis of the statements of membership of the federation and asserted that the large apparent membership was made up by claiming Knights of Labor as members of federation.

Membership of the Federation.

He denied that the bottle blowers (4,000) men belonged to the Federation. They were Knights. The carpenters and joiners were on the list as 2,070 men. He did not know how the fact was. [A voice—"They don't belong to them."]

Mr. Powderly—A voice says they don't belong to the Federation. The Brotherhood of Carpenters are claimed by them as 53,240. They do not number more than 31,000 and they belong to us. After going through the list in this way Mr. Powderly concluded, "I have taken 100,000 from their claim of 409,000, including the 25,000 locomotive engineers, which they claimed. If I were to send out such a lying statement about our membership what would our critics say."

Differences Between the Orders.

The speaker then spoke of differences of method between the two organizations. He said the first trouble between them occurred when the knights succeeded in having the wages of cigarmakers increased. The man who headed the Cigarmakers' union was little better than a lunatic and the knights had to expel him. He was so angry that he could not control the organization; that he was now ready to oppose the best interests of the laborer. He would rather control something than benefit somebody.

Mr. Powderly declared that all workingmen should stand together. He was ready to resign in favor of Mr. Gompers if the workingmen in the country would unite under him as a leader. "I know as well how to follow as to lead."

"The knights have long born insult and misrepresentation in silence. Hereafter, as a part of their duty to labor, they will resent insult and strike back when attacked."

Mr. Gompers' Statement.

Mr. Gompers, after receiving Mr. Powderly's letter, replied to the effect that he believed Mr. Powderly never expected his (Powderly's) challenge to be accepted, or if accepted, the idea was to entrap him (Gompers) into a packed meeting. If Mr. Gompers had not construed the letter as a challenge and had not accepted it, the knights would have claimed that it was a challange and that it had not been met. He accused Mr. Powderly of being a pettifogger and double-dealer.

Mr. Gompers added that he was ready at the meeting or anywhere else to repeat and prove all that he had ever said about the knights, and he would attend the meeting under the conditions named in his letter of Thursday is notified of their acceptance.

Mr. Gompers was not at the meeting.

Struck Gold in Indiana.

BEDFORD, Ind., June 21.—While drilling a well at Indian Springs, eighteen miles west of here, a vein of gold was struck. It is said to be 80 per cent. pure. Specimens will be sent at once to the United States mint for a test as to its qualities.

Why Corbin Will Resign.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Director Antelo, of the Reading railroad, says that the reason for President Corbin's intended resignation is that he wishes to devote himself to pushing forward a big enterprise in New York city.

The Monument to Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—Preparations are completed for the unveiling of the Hendricks monument. It promises to be the most imposing event in the history of the state.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The house passed the Indian appropriation bill. The silver bill was returned with amendments from the senate and the house refused to take it up.

The tariff bill was reported to the senate from the finance committee and placed on the calendar to be taken up on June 30. The river and harbor bill was also placed on the calendar.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The entire session of the house was devoted to discussion over the action of the speaker in referring the silver bill, when it came from the senate, to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The opposition had the best of the situation when the house adjourned.

The senate listened to eulogies on the late Representatives Nutting and Wilber, of New York.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The senate passed the agricultural college aid bill and agreed to the conference report on the dependent pension bill, after a long debate.

The house devoted four hours to debate on the Atkinson bill, which grants the Baltimore and Potomac railroad certain rights in the District of Columbia and adjourned without final action.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The entire session of the house was devoted to the struggle over the disposition of the silver bill. The house approved the journal of Wednesday, as amendment, but Mr. Bland vainly endeavored to bring the bill before the house for immediate consideration.

The senate passed the legislative appropriation bill after extended debate.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The house decided by a vote of 144 to 117, to refer the silver bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Mr. Conger, the chairman of the committee, will endeavor to get the committee together today if possible to consider the measure.

The senate passed the house bill to confiscate Mormon church property for the benefit of public schools in Utah. Mr. Morrill's bill to apply the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the endowment of agricultural colleges was debated, but went over without action.

NO RAPPINGS OR SOUNDS

Nothing Heard from the Imprisoned Miners at Dunbar.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 21.—"We don't know" is the only answer made to the question "When do you hope to reach the imprisoned men?" Everything indicates that the leaders of the rescuers are telling the truth. They do not know. The miners who are straggling to find an opening into the ill fated Hill Farm works are equally in ignorance on this question with the authorities of the furnace company. Certain it is that the rescuers have long since crossed the line where they hoped to find the entombed men.

There have been no rappings or sounds. The unfortunate men have not been heard from at any time or in any manner. All reports that the rescuers have heard from the unfortunates have been without foundation and sensational. Everybody hopes for the best. Many have confidence that the men will be taken out alive, but the conditions are strongly against such a possibility and the chances are ten to one against the men.

No Developments at Dunbar.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 24.—There is little if any more information than there was yesterday concerning the whereabouts or the condition of the entombed miners. Expert miners in the region say the rescuers will strike the Hill Farm mines at about the place where the fire is now raging and another will have to be dug lower down in the Mahoning pit to get below the fire where the men must be found.

Convention of Miners at Dunbar.

DUNBAR, June 24.—A convention of the miners and mine workers of the entire Connellsville coke region will be called to meet to-morrow to take action regarding the rescue of the unfortunate Hill Farm laborers. The convention will be called in response to a general demand from the working men of the region who claim the rescurs at the Hill Farm mine are going backwards at their task.

The Campaign in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 23.—At the end of the second week of the state campaign between Tillman, the farmers' candidate, and the regular Democracy, the situation has been somewhat changed. Tillman, who has been heretofore aggressive, has withdrawn successively all his charges of corruption and dishonesty against the present administration. His opponents have assumed the aggressive and are charging Tillman with splitting the party and slandering the government. Tillman has declared free trade a dead issue, and says he believes in incidental protection, free trade being a myth.

One Pension Fraud Caught.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 23.—Samuel Bennett, known as Dr. Morris and by other aliases, who has been traveling over Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia systematically defrauding pensioners and applicants, has finally been captured in Gilmer county by Special Pension Agent Roome, brought here for trial and lodged in prison.

Two Were Killed.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 21.—An accident occurred on the Huntingdon and Broad Top division of the Pennsylvania railroad in which two men were killed and a number of others injured. The killed are Bert Little, of Ally court house, Md., and Joseph Martin, of Buffalo Mills, Pa.

A Friend of H. R. H.

LONDON, June 21.—Sir Edward Bradford, the new chief commissioner of metropolitan police is an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales and acted as chaperon to Prince Albert Victor during the latter's tour of India. The Radicals denounce his appointment as a job.

First Beer for Seven Years.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 23.—For the first time in seven years liquor is again sold openly in this city. An "original package" house has been opened as an agency of the Kansas City brewery and is doing an immense business.

Mrs. Cleveland an Honorary Editor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21.—Col. Thomas G. Jones, the Democratic nominee for governor of Alabama, and Mrs. Grover Cleveland have been elected honorary members of the Alabama Press association.

Gen. Jackson's Drummer Boy.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Old Jordan, Gen. Jackson's drummer boy at the battle of New Orleans, died here. He was popularly supposed to be 103 years old, but was actually only 90.

Found in a Reservoir.

TRENTON, June 23.—Hewitt Van Martin's body was found yesterday in the water power reservoir. Van Martin, who was clerk in a pottery, had been missing since Wednesday.

AND YET ONE CAN EAT TOO MUCH OF IT.

An overload of bread may not injure you but will make you very uncomfortable; so will overloading of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

not injure your shoes, but make them look unsightly until cleaned. To prevent abuse follow directions.

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, *which*

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND SMALL WORK

Varnish at the same time.

PIK-RON

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Look At This!

The most complete cooking utensil ever invented.

No burned hands, no scalded scars, or disagreeable odor filling the house.

No overflow on the stoves while using these kettles. No cloths needed in handling them. They supply the long felt want. Onions, Kraut, codfish, corned beef or ham can be cooked in them without the bad smell filling the house. Every woman who sees them wants them and the men do not object to paying for them.

GEORGE M. POTTER,
22 Agent for Centre County.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Snyder, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES A. OTT,
216t Executor.

100,000 FEET OF HEMLOCK, SUGAR MAPLE, white pine and walnut lumber, boards &c for sale at Tusseyville.

W. H. Runkle.
5 jun 4 t

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Crying Colic,** or Teething of Infants	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	**Cholera Morbus,** Vomiting	.25
7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
17	**Piles,** Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility,** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions** & Eruptions	.50

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. **Humphreys' Medicine Co.,** 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

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HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—H **Used by all owners of Horse and Cattle.** A Complimentary copy of Dr. Humphreys' Veterinary Manual (100 pages) on treatment and care of Domestic Animals—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry—Sent free. HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption,** is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung **Maladies.** He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—The undersigned, executor of estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg Township, dec'd., offers at private sale the following described real estate, situated about 2 miles west of Spring Mills, Pa., a

FINE FARM

Bounded by lands of Wood's Heirs, John Grove, James D. Wilson's Heirs. Mrs. M. A. Ross, Michael Tibbens, and others, containing

82 ACRES AND 62 PERCHES,

Thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Buggy Shed, and all necessary outbuildings all of which are in good repair. There is a good young orchard of the choicest fruit on this farm. A good cistern at the house, and also a cistern at the barn. 73 acres of the above farm are cleared and enclosed with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with Hemlock. Persons desiring to purchase will find this farm beautifully located, being near the L. & T. R. R., near churches, post office, grist mill, stores, etc. Climate healthy.

For terms apply to

WILLIAM GOODHART,
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One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from **$5** to **$10** a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box **880,** PORTLAND, MAINE.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address **ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

FREE OUR NEW **$85 Solid Gold Watch FREE.** Worth **$100.00.** Best $5 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one **free,** together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, are **free.** All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from **$20** to **$60** per week and upwards. Address, **Stinson & Co., Box 813, Portland, Maine.**

BECKER'S Patent Washing Machine Improved approaches bear the old method of hand rubbing than any device yet introduced to the public. Easy worked and washes perfectly clean. Circulars free. N. C. BAUGHMAN, YORK, Pa.
[Mention The Reporter.] May13 2m.

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Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

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THE FINEST LINE OF

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ever brought to this valley, and be astonished at the prices and quality of goods. None that will equal my goods in quality and price.

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My goods are all marked at rock bottom prices. Come and see if you do not wish to buy and do not forget to look at and examine my fine assortment of

Dress Goods and Fine Ginghams

I also have the finest assortment of CALICOES ever brought to this place, and sell it at the the extremely low price of 6 cts. a yard—sold at all other places for 7 and 8 cts. I also have the finest line of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

ever put up for the prices I offer them at. I also keep on hand a full line of

CARPETS

from 25 cts. per yard to 75 cts; none better. Remember I keep a full line of

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willowware.

I also carry a fine assortment of

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boy's Shoes,

which I must sell at cost in order to reduce my stock. Come at once for bargains on Boots and Shoes. Remember the place,

EZRA H. AUMAN,

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Spring and Summer!

Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in

SPRING : AND : SUMMER : STYLES,

in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc., is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—On and after May 11, 1890.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
" "	Montandon	5 36	a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 55	a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
" "	Renovo	8 55	a m
" arr at	Erie	4 05	p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	New York	12 15	a m
" "	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
" "	Montandon	10 12	a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10	a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 05	p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	New York	6 20	a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 50	a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15	a m
" "	Montandon	2 03	a m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 05	p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 15	p m
" "	Renovo	5 15	p m
" "	Kane	9 25	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 40	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
" "	Montandon	5 54	p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
WMSPORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia	4 25	p m
" "	Harrisburg	7 30	p m
" "	Montandon	9 34	p m
" arrives at	Williamsport	10 30	p m

Sunday Train.—Williamsport express runs also on Sunday.

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15	a m
" "	Montandon	9 17	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
" "	Renovo	10 15	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 10	a m
" "	Williamsport	12 15	p m
" "	Montandon	1 14	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 12	p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo	4 30	p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 35	p m
" "	Williamsport	6 40	p m
" "	Montandon	7 42	p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45	p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	3 00	p m
" "	Renovo	10 30	p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 25	p m
" "	Williamsport	12 25	a m
" "	Montandon	1 29	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 22	a m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50	a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport	1 30	a m
" "	Montandon	2 30	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
" "	Philadelphia	10 20	a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 51	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 59	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 12		8 08	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 16	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 22	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 30	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 37	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 42	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 46	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 51	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 04	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 10	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45 p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

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SALESMEN WANTED.

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
Treatment By Inhalation.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen have been using for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their treatment:

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Rev. Victor L. Codrad, Ed. Luth. Observer, Phila
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Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Ed. Inter-Ocean, Chicago
W. H. Worthington, Ed. New South, New York.
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kan.
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.
Mr. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
E. L. Wilson, 833 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Ph. Photo.
Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Is.
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland.
Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mex
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Span. Honduras, C A
J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.
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And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

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Please mention this paper when you order Com Oxygen.

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THE MINERS ALIVE.

THE IMPRISONED MEN AT DUNBAR HEARD FROM.

A CORPS OF PHYSICIANS ON HAND.

DUNBAR, Pa., June 19.—The imprisoned miners have been heard from. At 4 o'clock this evening, the men working in the head of the entry, through which the rescuing party is working its way, sent word down the entry to keep quiet. Everyone did so, and in a moment "pick," "pick," for a dozen times, came the signal from the inside. Then the men went to work with renewed vigor. The men inside cannot be reached for many hours yet.

The rescuing party is within a few feet of the line leading from the Mahoning to the Hill Farm mine; but, after that is reached, the men will have to drive through 75 feet of coal to reach their comrades. The news that the entombed miners had been heard from spread quickly throughout the little mining town, and in a short time the mouth of the Mahoning mine was crowded. At least 500 people were gathered there. It was composed of men, women and children.

The excitement grew more intense each moment and the crowd gathered so closely about the mouth of the pit that the coal and iron police were finally compelled to move them back. About 8 o'clock Mine Boss, Gray came up from the slope with the report that the sound of the tapping against the wall had been heard and that the rescuers were working like heroes.

At 11 o'clock a thousand people were at the mine. In some way or other the news was spread that the men were safe. Every one who had friends in the mine was there. They came with brightened faces. An air of mystery swept over the place. Policemen were dumb. When a man came out of the mines he was silent as the grave. Little Mary Smith, eight years old, heard that the men were safe. Her father is in the mine. She came up alone. "Where is my father?" she asked, as she came up to the mine barriers. "He is not out yet," said a man who stood by. The little girl burst into tears. She was disappointed. Disappointment was not the word. It was more than that. It was grief only such as is seen under the most distressing circumstances.

General Manager Hazzard was seen late in the evening. "You may say that there are men down in the mine alive. They have been heard from. We do not expect to reach them until 2 or 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will be taken care of. The Catholic priests are down in the mine at the present time. They will stay there till the opening is made. I have ordered a corps of physicians, to be ready for anything. We don't want to let the people know outside, because the excitement would be too great. We will reach the men. You may say that the company is doing all they can to rescue the men."

Late to-night Bert Wormley came out of the mine. He said that for some time the men at work in the Mahoning mine had not heard a sound.

"We will not reach the mine before to-morrow morning," said Mr. Wormley. "I am sure that only two men can work at a time where we are digging."

In the meantime the suspense is awful.

THE CHOLERA.

SPREAD OF THE DREAD EPIDEMIC IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 16.—Much alarm is occasioned by the continued spread of cholera at Puebla de Rugat. The authorities are making stringent efforts to stamp out the disease, but so far they have been unsuccessful and new cases are reported daily. Yesterday there were four deaths from the disease and nine new cases were reported. The doctors at Puebla de Rugat are greatly overworked, and the authorities have telegraphed to Valencia asking that physicians be sent from that city to aid them. The supply of drugs is running short and the town officials have also telegraphed for a fresh supply from Valencia. The total number of cases thus far reported is 91. One of the persons who fled from the town for safety has died from the disease at Albaida. Dr. Candela, who is an expert, declares that the disease at Puebla de Rugat is true Asiatic cholera.

MADRID, June 16.—The Government announced in the Senate, to-day, that it had not been proved that the disease now prevailing at Puebla de Rugat is Asiatic cholera, and there was no cause for alarm. It was further stated that the Board of Health had sent a deputation to Valencia, and had taken sanitary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

MADRID, June 16.—The Governor Valencia is suffering from choleraic diarrhœa.

—Sheriff Cromner was shot and fatally wounded, on the evening of the 14th, by William West, a prisoner in the jail in Boonville, Mo., awaiting trial for murder. When the Sheriff fell West escaped, but was recaptured before getting far away. A passenger train on the Richmond & Danville Railroad was wrecked near Marshal North Carolina, on the 14th. Ten persons were hurt.

—Otto and Sherman Bert, aged 12 and 15 years, respectively, were struck and killed by a train in Chicago on the 15th. Aloise and Annie Fellker, aged respectively 8 and 12 years, were killed by a train on a bridge at Perryville, Massachusetts, on the 13th. Their father, who was fishing off the bridge, was injured, but not dangerously. John Fuenston and wife were struck and killed by a train near Big Spring, Nebraska, on the 14th. Professor E. Hutchinson, a balloonist, while making an ascension at Knoxville, Tennessee, on the 14th, fell when the balloon had reached a height of 75 feet. He was fatally injured.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—A storm which did considerable damage in Cincinnati on the 15th extended over a wide area. Destruction of property is reported from Loveland, Hamilton, Milford and Batavia. Near the latter place the Ohio and Northwestern railroad track is washed out and a bridge is gone. New Richmond and Ripley lost $10,000 each. At Falmouth, Ky., three boys fishing in a boat are missing and were doubtless drowned. Covington, Bellevue, Dayton and Newport, Ky., had eighteen houses unroofed and two persons hurt. Thousands of acres of wheat just ready to reap are laid flat, and the loss will be great. The loss in Cincinnati and a radius of fifty miles amounts to $200,000. A heavy wind and rain storm swept over Lincoln, Nebraska, on the morning of the 16th. A number of partially completed houses were damaged. A despatch from Rockford, Illinois, says that where the washout occurred in that district there is much suffering, many persons being left in destitute circumstances.

—Lizzie and Nellie Mahoney and their brother John, aged respectively 20, 17 and 11 years, were drowned in Rum river, near Anoka, Minnesota, on the 15th. They were bathing and got beyond their depth. Dr. Calvin B. Gardner and a son of F. M. Tull were drowned at Spokane Falls, Washington, on the 15th. They attempted to cross the river on a cable-windlass ferry constructed by the doctor. Otto Pomereraril, his sister Emma and Frederick Shiring went sailing at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 15th. The boat capsized and the girl was drowned.

—Tilghman Turner and Anthony Goodman, colored, aged 60 and 40 years, respectively, were killed in Wilmington, Delaware, on the evening of the 17th, by being struck by a train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The steam pipe of the tug Lightning at Newport News, Virginia, exploded on the 17th, killing Captain Darby and the fireman and fatally scalding the engineer. Patrick Ruan, a well known resident of Pittston, Pa., was found dead on the railroad track, near the town, on the morning of the 17th.

—A despatch from Elkland, Pa., says that two clouds, meeting, broke over Osceola on the evening of the 17th, causing the waters of Holden brook to rise to an unprecedented height. Mrs. Trip and Miss Mary Thompson were drowned. Nearly 20 buildings were moved from their foundations. The trestle of the Addison and Pennsylvania Road is gone, and Tannertown is in ruins. Many people are rescued from houses at great risk. Only one bridge remains on Holden brook.

—James Whitman, a farmer, near Auburn, Nebraska, was shot and killed on the 17th, while at work in a field. His brother-in-law, Charles Johnson, is suspected of the crime.

—On the Canada Pacific Railroad, near Toronto, on the evening of the 17th, an engnie, with four men, plunged into a creek, and all on board were drowned. The men drowned are John Wanless, bridge inspector; John Allan, engineer; F. Oliver, fireman, and section men Lott and Moriarity. A coal train drawn by two engines on the Western North Carolina Railroad plunged down the southern side of the Saluda Mountain, on the evening of the 17th, and was wrecked. Three train men were killed and five others injurned. The explosion of a steam cylinder in the rod mill, at New Castle, Pa., on the 17th, killed William Price, assistant engineer, and injured three other workmen.

—The powder building of the Anglo-Canadian Asbestos Mine, at Black Lake, Quebec, was struck by lightning on the afternoon of the 18th and set on fire, resulting in the explosion of about 1800 pounds of powder and about 30 cases of dualin. The shock was very severe and caused damage to about 50 buildings, but to no greater extent than the shattering of glass and doors. The loss is estimated at $40,000. One man was injured.

—A cowboy arrived at the station of Lepar, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, near Lordsburg, New Mexico, on the 17th, and said that the Indians had attacked a camp of cowboys on a ranch. He and ten others were in camp when on the evening of the 16th, about 10 o'clock, a band of 20 or 30 Indians rode down upon them and attempted to shoot them. Some of the cowboys were armed, but, not expecting an attack, were not prepared for defence. He thought all his companions were killed.

—A cloud-burst near Appomattox, Potter county, South Dakota, on the evening of the 17th, flooded a large area, filling Cheyenne creek and overflowing the surrounding country. Three members of the family of William McElery and five members of the family of George Wager were drowned. Much live stock was lost. A regular cyclone occurred near Lebanon, in Potter county, and swept things clean for several miles. Valentine Bohn was killed and John R. English fatally injured. The storm travelled from northwest to southeast, lasting several moments. A heavy storm of rain and lightning visited Williamsburg, Kentucky, on the 18th. Many business houses were flooded and badly damaged. The wife and two little sons of Cort Brown, a merchant, were struck by lightning and the wife and one child instantly killed. The other child will probably recover. There was a severe thunder storm at Louisville, Kentucky, on the afternoon of the 19th, and there was fears of another cyclone. Several trees were blown down in the centre of the city and the Commercial Hotel was struck by lightning and set on fire. The flames were soon extinguished. During a heavy thunder storm at Bangor, Maine, on the 18th, the house of Captain Samuel Pierce was struck by lightning and burned. Mrs. Tozier and Mrs. Pierce were severely injured, and two other women, in the same room, were thrown down, but escaped with slight bruises. In Hampden, a house was struck by lightning and several people were badly hurt.

—James Peirson, who was run over by a train in Jersey City, recently, died on the 18th. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in New York in 1884.

—Fifteen girls from the Schuylkill Seminary, at Fredericksburg, Pa., were on their way to the railroad station at Jonestown in a coach drawn by four horses on the 19th, and when near Jonestown the harness of the horses broke and the animals, becoming unmanageable, suddenly plunged down a twenty-foot enbankment, the coach and its occupants falling on top of the animals. All the girls were more or less injured, but not fatally. While bathing in a small lake, near Chipley, Florida, on the 18th, Miss Nita McMillan and Miss Nannie Calloway were drowned.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 16th, a further conference was ordered on the Anti-trust bill. The Deficiency Appropriation bill for pensions and the census was passed. Mr. Davis introduced a bill, which was referred, to retire General Banks as Major General of the Army. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 17th, the House bill to amend the act for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse in New York was passed. The bill for the admission of Wyoming Territory as a State was taken up, and the Senate then adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 18th the Tariff bill was reported back from the Finance Committee and placed on the calendar. The River and Harbor bill was also reported and placed on the calendar. The conference report on the Anti-Trust bill was agreed to. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th a message was received from the President vetoing the bill to change the boundaries of the Uncompahgre Reservation; also a message in relation to reciprocal commerce with the Latin-American nations. In connection with the latter Mr. Hale presented an amendment, to be offered to the tariff bill, to carry out the Executive recommendations. After the delivery of eulogies on the late Representatives Nutting and Wilber, of New York, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 16th, conference reports were adopted on the bills providing for a $50,000 public building in Beaver Falls, Penna., and a $75,000 public building at Salina, Kansas. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 17th, the Sundry Civil bill was passed and the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. Pending consideration of the latter the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 18th, the Silver bill was received while the House was in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Bland moved that the committee rise, the purpose being to have action taken on the bill. A vote of tellers resulted—yeas, 84; nays, 105. So the committee refused to rise. Messrs. Mutchler and Vaux, of Pennsylvania, voted with the Republicans in the negative. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Hope is the other half of happiness.

Form in matter is thought made visible.

One cannot be healthy who is not happy.

We insult the Master by abusing our bodies.

A wife who is worth having is worth praising.

The hardest work any man ever tries to do is to do wrong.

The true birds of the air always fly with their own wings.

All truth is nonsense to the man who knows nothing about it.

If we never had any trials we would never have any triumphs.

Trials do not weaken us. They only show us that we are weak.

Many a preacher is "long" on sermons and "short" on salary.

Age brings us wisdom, but does not give us much time to use it.

The best man in the world is a bore if he comes at the wrong time.

It takes more courage to do right than st does to face a cannon.

No person lives rightly whose spirit is controlled by bodily appetites.

A shadow is always darker and larger than the figure that makes it.

Flattery is but the condoling of our failures rather than a true estimate of our merits.

In accordance with the ancient proverb, he who would accumulate must spend also.

We might take lessons from childhood in that enviable art of being easily made happy.

Regulate the diet of a person and the moral preception takes on the power to act righteously.

It is true, though it sounds paradoxical, that a man never has any trouble in finding trouble.

If it be true that "truth is stranger than fiction," how exceedingly queer it must be sometimes.

One half of the world is steeped in sentiment and the other half languishes in a dull respectability.

People who elevate themselves by flattering each other are like balloons packed with ice for ballast.

Most people who make a business of casting bread upon the waters expect it to come back pound-cake.

A man can determine how much authority he should have by a comparison with how much he can bear.

SUPPOSE.

Suppose, my little lady,
Your doll should break her head,
Could you make it whole by crying
Till your eyes and nose were red?

And wouldn't it be pleasanter
To treat it as a joke,
And say you're glad 'twas Dolly's,
And not yours, that broke?

Suppose your task, my little man,
Is very hard to get,
Will it make it any easier
For you to sit and fret?

And isn't it, my boy or girl,
The wisest, bravest plan,
Whatever comes, or doesn't come,
To do the best you can?

—*Selected.*

THE "DAILY HOPE."

"It's no use, pardner; we may as well give it up. We haven't struck the vein, and we can't strike it now. Indications are good, that's sure; but signs won't go with old Sharkey. He'll never put up the money on anything less than a big showing of ore. If Prang won't give us a renewal of the lease, it's good-by to the Daily Hope."

"He won't," was the reply, made with conviction. "He has been offered more money for the mine than we agreed to pay him in case we conclude to buy, and our time will be out at midnight. He will be only too glad to have us fail in our part of the contract."

"Well, we have as good as failed now and there's no help for it; but I'm not disposed to give up the mine without making an effort to hold it. Go and see Prang, and do your best to talk him over. Tell him we will take him in as a silent partner if he will let the lease stand three months more, and leave us the privilege of buying two-thirds interest at the end of that time at the original price. That may bring him—at least it's worth trying."

"Not while Blashford stands ready to outbid us in any offer we can make," responded Duncan, downheartedly.

But he yielded to his partner's view of the matter, and made ready for the long ride down the mountain to talk the matter over with Prang.

The two miners, Duncan and Mayhew, had taken hold of the Daily Hope Mine, after privately prospecting the property, satisfied from the indications that there was a body of rich ore near at hand, but the result had not justified their expectations.

Mayhew went down into the mine after Duncan left, looking over the work they had done dispiritedly.

"Nothing to show for all our months of digging and sweating in here;" thought he; "and now most likely we'll lose it. But if it was all to do over again, I'd take the same chances. Well, here goes; it won't do to idle away what may be our last day."

He set to work with a will. They had started on a drift following a narrow seam of ore which they expected would increase in body as they progressed; but as Mayhew entered the passage with his handdrill, his eyes fell upon some fresh chippings of rock which showed a greenish stain. He looked around to see where they had come from, and presently found the spot high up on the opposite wall.

Some loosened pieces there had been fitted carefully into place, and the seams carefully plastered over, so as to present a smooth surface to the eye, except where the fallen chips had cracked away as the plaster dried.

It was not the first time that the miner had found reason to suspect that some third party had been tampering with the mine, but this was the first positive evidence he had found that his suspicions were correct, and his face darkened ominously as he saw in this the work of some tool of Blashford's.

"Can't wait till he gets shut of us by honest means, eh? Well, I'll see what he has found."

A blow of the pick brought out the loosened fragments, and Mayhew tamped in a blast at the spot, which brought down the whole section of wall when he fired it, revealing a natural crevice which ran back a dozen feet, and was lined with a brilliant green incrustation of lime crystals stained with copper, but the miner had no thought for the beauty of the place.

He chipped off the surface covering and eagerly scanned the ore beneath; it was high-grade mineral, and the whole length and depth of the fissure lay within the vein which he had so accidentally stumbled upon.

Here was the discovery they had been hoping to make, only a hundred times richer than they had dared to expect. But had it come in time to benefit them?

Mayhew dropped his tools and rushed from the mine to glance at the sun riding high overhead, and then gave a groan of exasperation as he remembered that Duncan's horse was better than any one which he could procure for his own use in the camp.

Notwithstanding this fact, Duncan's progress down the mountain had been slow. He had little heart for his errand, and less faith of convincing Prang that their prospects were worth more than Blashford's offer of cash in hand.

He rode along leisurely and stopped for a rest during the heat of the day, but as evening approached he pushed on more rapidly, and was within a few miles of town when a clatter of hoofs rose on the trail behind him, and his partner's voice called his name.

"Duncan, hold on! I hardly hoped for such good luck as to overhaul you, and I couldn't have done it with any other beast. Come, get down and change mounts with me. I am the one to see Sharkey and convince him that he's safe in backing us. See that, will you? The Hope is a certainty now, old fellow, and it will be ours yet."

He showed the specimens of mineral which he carried, and poured out the story of his find; but Duncan fixed his eyes upon the horse which his companion rode.

"Surely this is Blashford's Comet!" he exclaimed.

"Yes; I found her 'all saddled and bridled and ready to ride.' I more than suspect that Blashford was about to set out on this same errand of ours, to get hold of the Daily Hope, but I stole a march on him and borrowed his mare without asking. I reckon you had better take her back to camp about as fast as you know how. He'll rave, of course, but he can't help himself now."

"He might make it look uncommonly like a case of stealing if he tried," said Duncan, gravely.

"Oh, nonsense! A fellow is justified in a case like this."

And Mayhew swung into the other's saddle and was off, eager to close the bargain which should make them beyond all chance the owners of the mine.

The present owner, Prang, was watching the clock as it drew toward midnight.

Blashford had assured him that there was not a chance in the world that the lessees of the Daily Hope would claim a fulfillment of their privilege to buy, and had promised to be on hand himself to pay over the greater sum he was willing to give for the mine; but it still lacked a quarter to twelve when Mayhew entered, in company with old Sharkey, ready to complete the purchase agreed upon.

Prang was disappointed, and showed it, but there was nothing for him to do but to sign the papers in fulfillment of his part of the contract.

They had hardly changed hands, when Blashford appeared at the door mounted upon Comet.

"I must apologize for borrowing your horse without permission," said Mayhew, elated by his triumph. "Necessity knows no law."

"Nor justice, sometimes," retorted Blashford, grimly—"as in your partner's case."

"What do you mean by that?"

But Blashford, without dismounting, turned and rode away without giving any answer. He realized that he was beaten in the race for the mine.

Mayhew was not easy after that. From the fact that Blashford's appearance upon the spot it was evident that he had followed close upon Mayhew's track and encountered Duncan somewhere upon the way.

Though he had not intended returning to camp at once, Mayhew now changed his mind, and procuring a fresh horse, was soon started back up on the trail.

It was bright moonlight and traveling was even pleasanter than by day. In spite of his uneasiness, Mayhew's thoughts turned to the fissure and the wealth of mineral which it had revealed.

He wondered if Duncan had got back to the mine and beheld the sight. They had had a hard struggle, but it was all right now; and just at that his horse shied and refused to go forward.

Mayhew could see nothing to account for its action at first; then he decried something dark dangling from a tree near the roadside.

It might be only a sagging limb, but a chill coursed through the veins of the man as he dismounted and approached.

The apprehension which struck him for the first time at that instant proved true in fact, for it was the body of his partner which depended there, hung as a horsethief by the mob that had accompanied Blashford from the camp.

An Ancient Stone.

An elliptical-shaped gray stone, probably two feet in length and about six inches in diameter, was recently received at the White House, accompanied by a letter from Governor Prince, of New Mexico. He stated that the stone was of the idol age, anterior to the arrival of the Spaniards in the western continent, and it was known to be over 300 years old. Among the Pueblo Indians the stone was venerated as a household god, and examination showed that with some rude tools an attempt had been made to depict eyes, nose and mouth on the upper flat portion, while in the centre crossed hands are easily discernible. It now rests on a shelf just above Private Secretary Halford's desk, and as a companion piece there is a primitive gourd, which was sent to the White House by a North Carolina man.

At the new woman's college in Baltimore, each applicant for a degree will be obliged to exercise in the gymnasium one hour on three days in each week. The students will also attend an elementary course of lectures on human anatomy, physiology and hygiene, by Dr. Alice T. Hall, the object being to give a practical knowledge of the structure, functions and relations of the different systems of the body, and of the best methods of securing and maintaining sound health. — *Woman's Journal.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—It is said that from the summit of Mount Blanc one can see the Tyrol, portions of France, Germany and Austria, the Mediterranean, and Italy as far as the Apennines.

—Miss May Brammer is the latest musical sensation in Europe. She is only 16 years old, and is the holder of the prize of the Leipzic conservatoire. Her execution on the violin is said to be wonderful.

—Will Carleton, the poet, is getting stout, lives in Brooklyn, and acknowledges to five-and-forty. His success has been sudden, yet, while the critics give him a wide berth, he gets fancy prices for his verselets, and his future work is already contracted for.

—The servants of Brazil are very poor, very high-priced and hard to get. The necessity of having to work to live never having become a stern reality in their eyes, they consider it rather a favor than otherwise—in fact, quite a condescension—to do anything at any price.

—Novelists rarely pay much attention to statistics, but Walter Besant, in his "The Bell of St. Paul," appears to have taken note of the claim that nearly 16,000 bottles were filled at a famous spring during 1889, for he observes, "This is an age of Apollinaris water."

—A colossal scheme has been projected for conveying petroleum in pipes from the port of Baku, on the Caspian, to Batoum, on the Black Sea. The length of the line of piping is 497 miles, the cast iron pipes are to be eight inches in diameter, and there are to be sixty-four intermediate stations.

—The papers are full of accounts of a silver center piece which is being manufactured for the Queen, and which contains 2,000 ounces of silver. As there is already plate at Windsor castle valued at upwards of two millions, it is difficult to conceive what the Queen can want with another center piece.

—There is an old lady living in Polk county, Fla., who is quite a genius. She can write poetry and set it to music and has written two books. She hunts phosphate, plants trees, clears land, works in an orange grove, can knit dresses, make neat shoes, plait hats of palmetto and make flowers out of shucks.

—Miss Eva McFadden, of Oxford, Pa., had an adventure with a rat one day recently. She took a loaf of bread from the pantry, and when about to cut it a rat jumped out it and scampered around until the family cat settled its capers. The animal had eaten a hole into the loaf and ensconced itself therein.

—A motion has been introduced into the Swedish Parliament, with the object of raising the marriageable age of women in Sweden to 21 years. This would mean a vast difference from the present law, according to which a woman, or rather a girl, is allowed to marry at the early age of 15.

—Experiments have been made near Copenhagen with tree felling by dynamite. Trees of three feet in diameter were brought down in some twenty to twenty-five minutes, whereas the time occupied by ordinary feeling would probably have been ten times as much. The experiments were made for military purposes.

—The Postmaster-General's attention has been called to the condition of about a hundred women employed in the mail bag repair shop at Washington. They are compelled to mend forty bags daily for $30 per month. The work is hard, the building unhealthful and it is claimed that as a consequence many of the women become sick and die.

—Probably no single aggregation of figures give such a wonderful idea of the advance in modern warfare as the description of the new Krupp gun, which has just been ordered for Cronstadt. It throws a ball weighing 2,000 pounds a distance of twelve miles. The gun is forty-four feet long and it can be fired twice a minute. Every time it goes off it costs the government $1,500. It will not be used for the purpose of firing government salutes.

—Philadelphia's new city hall is one of the largest, if not the largest, building of its kind in the world, covering a space of 470x486 feet, and overtopping every other structure that man has built except the Eiffel tower and the Washington monument, falling short of the latter's 550 feet by 32 inches. It has 520 rooms on 14½ acres of floor space. The main structure is 120 feet high.

—Three nails of the true cross have been found in a very singular place, namely, in the ruins of the theatre at Zurich which was burned down. They were in a little ivory casket of admirable workmanship, together with a manuscript on parchment, and were bricked up within a little cavity of the substructure. It is presumed that these relics were hidden by monks during the Reformation.

—According to the Boston *Herald* "the heaviest mail carried over any mail route in the United States is between New York and Philadelphia. The average daily weight of the mail carried over this route last year was 201,813 pounds. For trains carrying the mails the best time is made on the Lehigh Valley Railroad between Easton, Pa., and Metuchen Station, N. J., distance 54.20 miles. The average time of all mail trains is forty miles an hour. The longest continuous run made by postal clerks is from Omaha to Ogden, a distance of 1,035 miles."

—In London alone there are upward of 170 piano factories. Over 1,300 shops and factories in the metropolis are devoted to the supplying of musical goods of all sorts. Throughout the provinces there are about 3,000 music establishments of various kinds. They possess in England no fewer than thirty-seven newspapers dealing exclusively with music. At the annual banquet of the Society of Musical Instrument Manufacturers one of the speakers estimated that 90,000 piano-fortes are manufactured every year in London.

MOTHER.

Mother, a name so dear on earth,
Because in Heaven it had its birth.

Mother, a song, a sweet refrain,
Each beating heart holds close the name.

In Greenland's icy mountain home,
As dear as in the torrid zone.

A Savior's love within thy heart,
An angel's smile thine to impart.

Thy hand love's starry flag unfurls,
Thy gentle foot hath rocked the worlds.

The daughter nestled in love's home,
Still, still, she is her mother's own.

The sorrowing heart still turns to thee,
The prisoner in thy arms is free.

The sailor sees his mother's mien,
And heaven is mirrored in his dream.

A mother's glance meets soldier's eye,
He can but bravely do or die.

A mother's kiss on field of death,
Brings back, restores the parting breath.

The ills of life we bravely bear,
Because a mother's love is there.

Thus God's best gift to us is given,
A mother's love links earth to heaven.

Good Housekeeping.

DECORATIVE DRAPERIES.

There is so much good sense and good taste in an article on this subject by Mrs. M. E. Kenney in Good Housekeeping that we quote many paragraphs from it:

"There never was an age when greater facilities were offered, and better opportunities given for home decoration; and nowadays a woman of the most moderate means can make her little home a marvel of daintiness and beauty, if she has but taste, and a willingness to make the best of the means at her command.

"For those to whom money is no object there are magnificent brocades, hangings that are Oriental in their gorgeousness as well as costliness, and silken curtains of every hue. It merely amounts to a choice among an embarrassment of riches, but it is not for these that I write. It is for those who must needs study the possibilities of art and utility in each dollar, and who eagerly watch for helpful suggestions and hints which will be of use to them in transforming common materials by the alchemy of woman's wit into things of beauty. In these days of art needlework a very inexpensive material can be transformed into an artistic drapery by the work of a deft needle-woman, and will rival in attractiveness the more pretentious hangings, besides having the added charms of an individuality of their own, gained by the personal touches of the designer.

A portiere, which is very inexpensive, and requires but little work, yet is effective, and gives a cheery look to a hall or sitting-room, can be made of the simplest of materials, a heavy Turkey-red twill, which has sufficient body not to be flimsy nor to degenerate into "stringiness."

A wide conventional design which will give the best effect for the least work should be selected, and worked in black rope silk, or linen floss, with a long, outline stitch about half a yard from the bottom of the curtain. The design should be fully three-quarters of a yard wide, if possible, and will be far more effective if it has large figures which will not require much work. A band of black silesia or sateen, nine inches in width should be stitched at the bottom of the curtain, and another band just above the embroidery. If it is desired a third band may be put near the top of the curtain. For the small amount of labor and expense involved, this curtain makes a generous return, and the red and black gives it a Turkish effect that is decidedly artistic.

Blue denim deserves the palm as the most useful of all inexpensive draperies. A good quality can be purchased for 15 cents a yard, its wearing qualities are inexhaustible, and under the deft fingers of the art needle-woman it can be made into a veritable thing of beauty.

A cheap and most luxuriously comfortable divan can be made at an almost nominal cost. If you are fortunate enough to have a husband or son who has a taste for carpentering, and if you have the springs and mattress of a cot bed, which you may have relegated to the attic, then indeed you can evolve your divan with as little cost as if you had waved a magic wand.

Have a low pine box made and mounted on casters (the size, of course, must be determined by your springs, if you have them on hand, otherwise you can be more capricious in your taste), then put your springs and mattress in this box and upholster it with canton flannel, or heavy, unbleached muslin. Take a strip of blue denim the length of your couch and outline upon it in white linen floss a straggling conventional design, and then border it with a flounce of denim, much like an old-fashioned bed valance, which shall just touch the floor. If you are disposed to be lavish of your needle-work it will, of course, be prettier for sharing the decoration of the top. Then make four cushions of generous proportions, the full width of the denim, and as rotund and plump as if they were overflowing with a desire to comfort weary heads and limbs. They should be stuffed with hair, but let me whisper a very homely substitute, if hair should be too expensive for your purse—excelsior, of which almost every housekeeper can easily procure all she wants, if she has it not on hand. These cushions should be embroidered to match the top of the divan, and may either be perfectly square, or may have their corners tied up in the present style. Two should be put at the back, and one at each end of your divan, and when this is done you may feel that you have a couch as ample and luxurious if not quite as magnificent as the divans upon which the Eastern houris dream. It will win the popularity of the whole family and whether at the end of your hall or in a corner of your sitting-room, it will be a Mecca toward which all weary feet will travel.

If you want a more pretentious covering, nothing could be prettier than one of those old curtains which you can purchase at such bargains because they are single. One of these rich draperies can be artistically thrown over your couch so as to conceal the frame-work and under upholstering, and yet give an air of careless arrangement to the whole. If such a curtain should be used, the cushions should be made of some richer material that would better correspond with it than the blue denim.

Pretty and simple portieres can be made of denim, either embroidered in outline or painted. One of the most effective curtains I ever saw was one of blue denim hung in a bed-room to curtain off a large closet. A large branch of oranges, thrown carelessly across it, with one limb of the branch extending downward, was a very striking and unique decoration. The dull blue of the denim made an effective background upon which the golden balls were painted, and the material was heavy enough to be a pleasant substance upon which to paint. Window and mantel lambrequins were also made of denim, and decorated in the same manner, and the young girl whose skillful fingers had evolved all this beauty from such simple materials, assured me it had taken very little artistic knowledge to do the painting, and that almost any one who had any ideas concerning the use of a brush could succeed equally well. The design had been purchased, a perforated paper pattern, and stamped, and a little ingenuity in diversifying the pattern by stamping different parts of it had given the effect of several original designs.

Brown denim is quite as useful as the blue, and can be very successfully used as portieres. If the light side is used for the ground, a band of the dark side can be put on with a heavy couched line of silk or wool, to give it a finish. If you are skilled in handling a brush, you can be your own designer, and have an exceedingly pretty curtain. Taking real autumn leaves, touched with the fall fires for your models, you can scatter them over the portiere as carelessly and irregularly as possible, and paint them in the natural colors, or they may be cut out of velvet, plush or satin, and fastened on with a heavy outline stitch. Among the leaves, work lines in gold thread four or five inches long, in groups of three and five, about an inch apart. A band of rich, chestnut-brown plush is not out of place upon this plainer material, or the band of darker denim may have a design worked upon it, either in outline or partial embroidery, with good effect. The double-faced Canton flannel in a shade that would contrast well with the denim could also be used for bands.

A simple decoration, but one which is effective, is formed by cutting discs and crescents from a dark brown Canton flannel or plush, and couching them down with a rich shade of silk, edged with a thread of gold. The bands in this case should be made of the same material and color as the discs, and the lines of gold, for which directions have been given, should be interspersed among these figures.

Bolting sheeting is another desirable fabric for drapery, although more expensive than the denim or Canton flannel. At first it was only made in cream white, but now it can be obtained in almost any color, and is used for many purposes for which it was undesirable when it could only be obtained in white. It is heavy enough to fall in graceful folds when used as a portiere, and is often used for other decorative purposes, such as table-cloths or lambrequins, where a material is desired upon which embroidery can be expended with satisfactory results.

The heavy linen floss, which comes in every shade, or rope silk, are more effective than filo-floss silk or crewel upon Bolting sheeting. Where it is desired to finish the article with a fringe, a very pretty one can be made by knotting lengths of the floss around the edge of the sheeting, the same colors used in the decoration being preferable."

[Our own word of warning is that in all these things it is important that there should be no unneccessary work undertaken. A broad design is far more effective than a finer one and involves less labor of fine stitches and multitudes of them. The value of Time must not be forgotten.—ED. W. I. W.]

ONE OF NATURE'S REMEDIES.

Pine Apple Juice Is Said to be a Specific for Diphtheria.

It is said that nature has her own remedy for every ill to which flesh is heir. Some of her remedies have not yet been discovered and some that have been found out have not become generally known. Medical science has long sought for a sovereign remedy for the scourge of childhood, diphtheria, yet the colored people of Louisiana, and perhaps of other localities in the South, have for years known and used a cure which is remarkable for its simplicity. It is nothing more nor less than the pure juice of the pine apple.

"The remedy is not mine," said a gentleman when interviewed, "it has been used by the negroes in the swamps down South for years. One of my children was down with diphtheria and was in a critical condition. An old colored man who heard of the case asked if we had tried pineapple juice. We tried it and the child got well. I have known it tried in hundreds of cases. I have told my friends about it whenever I have heard of a case, and never knew it to fail. You get a ripe pineapple, squeeze out the juice and let the patient swallow it. The juice is of so corrosive a nature that it will cut out the diphtheritic mucus, and if you will take the juice before it is ripe and give the juice to a person whose throat is well it makes the mucus membrane of the throat sore."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Plant Without Stalk or Leaf.

There is a very big flower with a queer name, *Rafflesia arnoldi*; but the oddest thing about it is that it has neither stalk nor leaf.

I don't mean a dead flower with the stalk and leaves plucked away, but a living and growing flower. The one I heard of measured three feet across, weighed ten pounds, and could hold about two gallons of water. It was found in the East Indian island of Sumatra, but I'm told that others of the same family have been seen in South America.

These curious flowers grow upon the roots of other plants, seeming to sit on the roots, and spreading up like heads of cabbages.

IT WAS at the house of a wellknown doctor of divinity, and the little toddling girl, who did not like to see her aunt trim a lighted kerosene lamp, had come honestly by a somewhat modified theory of predestination. "Take care! take care! or we'll get blowed up into the sky, and then God'll say, 'Girls, what are you in such a hurry for?"

Rocky Mountain Alum-Roots.

F. W. ANDERSON, MONTANA.

The Saxifrage Family (*Saxifragaceæ*) includes several shrubby, as well as herbaceous genera of plants. Of these the Saxifrage proper, the Alum-Roots, Mitellas, Tiarella, and some other low herbaceous perennials, are among the most interesting of our native plants. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, but, like the plants, have delicate grace and beauty which give them great value in the wild garden or rockery. The flora of the Rocky Mountain region is peculiarly rich in members of this family. Two of the Rocky Mountain Alum-Roots are illustrated herewith. Figure 1 is the small-leaved Alum-Root (*Heuchera parvifolia*). This is very plentiful along more or less shady, rocky bluffs and ravines. The average size of the dull-green to purplish leaves reduced one-third is shown in the engraving; but, as a rule, their petioles, or foot-stalks, are quite short, so that when the leaves are numerous they form a dense cushion resting upon the ground. This cushion is hard and solid, owing to the aggregated accumulations of dead scapes and leaves which remain year after year beneath the crown of living leaves. The flower-stalks, or scapes, vary from a few inches to nearly two feet in height. The small, greenish, inconspicuous flowers are arranged in a loose racemose panicle. The scapes die after the seeds have been produced, but the leaves survive the coldest weather. The root-stock is rather thick, blackish outside, pink underneath the bark, and white within. It is thoroughly impregnated with an astringent principle.

Heuchera cylindrica, figure 2, is usually much larger and more robust than the preceding, and the leaves are covered by glandular hairs, making them "gummy" to the touch. These leaves are often three inches long and from one and a half to two inches wide, with more or less deeply-cut and lobed margins. The flowering scape is rather stout and bears the yellowish to greenish flowers in the form of a cylindrical spike or thyrsus. The root-stock is generally large and thick, and the astringent property is developed even more strongly than in *Heuchera parvifolia*. While the latter is more of a foothills and plains plant, the former prefers mountainous districts and is rarely to be met with elsewhere.

These plants have medicinal value that is highly esteemed by settlers. Many astringents are used in medicine with a view to speedily and safely arrest summer complaint at nearly any stage of its development. These western Alum-Roots will not only do this, but cases of chronic diarrhea, of long standing, have been permanently cured by their use. It appears that when the white man first found his way to the Rocky Mountain regions the Indians of those parts knew the value of the plants; and to-day, strange as it may seem to Eastern readers, many an "old-time', hunter and prospector carries a small supply of Alum-Root in his pocket wherever he goes: because he never can tell when he may get into an alkali region in his wanderings, and alkali water acts like "a dose of salts." No particular preparation of the root is necessary for the extraction of the active principle. A small bit, half an inch square—fresh dug or dried—is put into the mouth, chewed fine and the saliva swallowed. Some boil the root, but the "tea" is "horrible stuff to take," and is only used in bad cases.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Care of Perennials.

All well-regulated gardens have more or less of those reliable, ever-useful, and beautiful plants, the perennials. Before the ground can be worked they may be looked over, and pruned, if need be, or prepared as early as possible for transplanting to more convenient or congenial situations. Last year's seedlings must be put out in suitable locations, or if to remain where they were planted, they must be thinned out to avoid crowding. A safe rule for bushy plants is to leave spaces equal to their own width when full-grown. The free-growing, taller plants form excellent backgrounds for more delicate plants of low habit. Many plants require to be divided, and as this sometimes puts them back it is well to have a reserve on hand, leaving one lot undisturbed each year.

Many florists claim that plants do not do as well after forming very large clumps; others insist that they only require judicious and additional fertilizers and to have the ground about their roots thoroughly worked. One of the mistakes of the amateur is working the ground too much, especially closely about the roots. Many plants require absolute coaxing; and as this is not sufficiently well understood by the inexperienced, it is much the best way to let well-enough alone, and not disturb the plants until they show the first signs of decline, when they may have the tops cut away, or may be taken up and divided. Phlox, columbine, polyanthus, bell-flowers, and plants of this class may remain undisturbed for a number of seasons.

Examine the pansy bed carefully, cut out all weak, puny stalks, and remove roots where they appear crowded. Pansies will not do well if too much crowded. If it is desired to keep varieties separate, they should have been marked when first in bloom, and rebedded in autumn. Unless, however, the seeds are to be saved, it is quite as well to allow all colors to remain in one bed, as there are few more beautiful sights than a mass of these flowers.

The hardy Japanese iris and the hydrangea are admirable for massing and for boundaries. The blossoms are delicately shaded, and the plants are strong growers and very ornamental. If not already inmates of the garden, the above varieties should be planted. Small plants of almost all perennials may be bought for from ten to twenty cents each, and will be found much more satisfactory as a start than the slower way of growing from seed. After the plants are blooming, more may be added if they please the grower's fancy. There are as many different tastes to please in flowers as in dry goods, and while one may greatly admire a certain sort, it may have no interest for others. It is therefore a waste of time and money to sow the seeds of novelties in perennials and wait for their development, when they may not prove satisfactory. They occupy space in the garden which is needed for other things, and give no end of vexation when at last they prove to be varieties of plants which were long ago discarded. This is not uncommon, considering that very many catalogues give only the botanical or florist's names to the plants, which is often confusing and misleading.—*Family Magazine.*

Col. Ingersoll's "Immeasurable Confusions."

In many things which he [Col. Ingersoll] says it seems to me that he entirely mistakes and misstates the standpoint of Christians. His paper seems to me to be full—if he will pardon the expression—of immeasurable confusions. He speaks with broad contempt of beliefs which are to me, as to thousands—nay, to millions—of mankind, dearer than mortal life; yet we reply to him without anger or denunciation, desiring only to indicate why his writings and speeches will leave Christianity exactly where they found it. The truths which made their way through the civilized world in spite of frantic opposition—the truths which prevailed over Judaism with its fifteen hundred years of gorgeous worship and solemn memories—the truths against which a splendid civilization in all the plenitude of its imperial power arrayed itself in vain,—are not likely to be shaken, now that they have been so long, and so passionately, and so beneficially accepted by all that which history reveals as greatest and noblest in the intellect and character of our race. The faith whose fundamental doctrines have seen generations of opponents sink into oblivion has nothing to fear from rhetorical assault. It throve and conquered not only in spite of thirty legions, but also in spite of all that the flashing wit of Lucian, or the haughty mysticism of Porphyry, or the battering eloquence and keen criticism of Celsus could do against it. Hobbes, Spinoza, Bayle, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the keen sarcasm of Voltaire, the powerful style of Diderot, the English Deists, the French Encyclopædists, the corrosive analysis of the school of Tubingen, the microscopic skepticism of Strauss, the perfumed dreams of Renan—what have they effected? Count over our great statesmen, our great writers, our great travellers, even our great scientists, and the infidels among them can be reckoned on the fingers. *Securus judicat orbis terrarum.* The argumentative position of Christianity is stronger at this moment than it ever was. All that Col. Ingersoll has said or can say against it has been said better and said before, and has not produced the slightest appreciable effect upon the judgment of mankind. — *Archdeacon Farrar in North American Review for May.*

Educating the Baby.

Poor little red morsel of humanity! Innocent and helpless as he is, yet should his training begin almost before we feel sure that we have him.

First of all must we teach Baby to have his food at regular times, in regular quantities and his discharges from the bowels, also with regularity. And never should we allow him to get in the habit of suffering patiently the discomforts of lying in wet clothes.

Physicians and nurses are supposed to teach all this to the young mother and doubtless they think they do so, but in too many cases they either fail to give the proper directions, or they give them so vaguely or with so little emphasis that the young mother does not comprehend their importance. Therefore to her we say.

Ask questions, get full and explicit directions—write them down and follow them carefully, watching every change. Then if any doubt arises about the proper course to pursue, ask again. No trouble is too great to train your Baby into *habits of health*. Habit counts for a great deal in every matter of our lives, and health is very largely dependent upon early habits. All the bodily functions are automatic (otherwise habitual) in their action and in the beginning can be trained to work healthfully or not, almost at the will of mother or nurse. Most mothers are sufficiently anxious about their babies, what is needed is intelligence and an appreciation of the endless importance of apparent trifles. M. L'E.

Lion.

There is a dog we are acquainted with, Lion by name, who gives daily proof that he knows what is said to him. A lady called the other day. During her call Lion came in, lay down on the parlor carpet and shut his eyes. The conversation went on, and the visitor said:

"What a handsome dog you have!"

Lion opened one eye. "Yes," said his mistress, "he is a very good dog, and takes good care of the children."

Lion opened the other eye and waved his tail to and fro along the carpet.

"When the baby goes out he always goes with her, and I feel sure then that no harm can come to her," his mistress went on.

Lion's tail thumped up and down violently on the carpet.

"And he is so gentle to them all, and such a playmate and companion that we would not take a thousand dollars for him."

Lion's tail now went up and down, to and fro and round and round with great glee.

"But, said his mistress, "Lion has one fault."

Total quiet of Lion's tail, together with appearance of great concern on his face.

"He will come in here with dirty feet and lie down on the carpet, when I have told him time and again that he mustn't do it."

Lion arose with an air of shame and slunk out of the room, with his tail down.—*Boston Record.*

MISS MARY WAGNER, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has been appointed and commissioned a deputy factory inspector under the act of May 20, 1889. She is now at work in the bureau of industrial statistics. Here she will obtain a knowledge of her duties, and later she will travel over the State in the discharge of them.

Our Paris Letter.

One cannot imagine anything prettier than the skirts of the present day. After having worn for so long a time skirts of silk trimmed with the same material, some boldly inventive modiste has come to our aid and given us the beautiful surahs, covered almost to the waist with a deep flounce of accordeon-pleated crepe lisse. At the top of the hem, which is from three to four inches deep, are placed seven, nine or eleven rows of hairy stars of the same shade as the crepe and the surah: for, let us say it immediately, everything must be of the same color. No common shades, but colors very soft and delicate: Ophelie, old rose, white, etc. When white is used the little stars are not considered sufficient, and the bottom of the flounce is embroidered with a delicate design of foliage or cut in very deep points.

All these luxurious skirts are, of course, for carriage or visiting toilettes, the ball or opera, but not for the promenade. Besides these elegant and costly skirts, there are the little skirts of lustrous taffetas which are lined with light flannel and trimmed with a pinked flounce. The practical black surahs are always to be found, but they do not produce that gentle, rustling sound beneath the dress, considered just now so indispensable.

With the warm days, come plastrons or chemisettes made in all styles and of all sorts of materials which are placed in the vest, thus doing away with the corsage. The most charming of these chemisettes are in fine, colored batiste, held at the waist by a leather belt. The rolling collar is rather large and accompanied by a cravat in silk or muslin with floating ends. Some persons give to these chemisettes a masculine air by making them with a pleated plastron stiffly starched, with a standing collar, and a little knotted cravat. On the front, pretty jeweled buttons and a waistcoat of white *pique* or chamois opened in shawl shape.

But we hasten to say to our readers that these toilets are suitable only for morning races, traveling, or sojourns at country seats. For the city or the promenades, there are very charming toilets, truly Parisian, and of marked superiority.

Among the pretty robes displayed, by a leading modiste is one remarkable for its simplicity and elegance. It is composed of two shades of peony red with threads of a third shade. The skirt is made very plain. The corsage, which is close fitting, with the long coat tabs in mastic surah; the latter open in the back to display the skirt. On the bottom of these tabs, are placed beautiful ornaments of mastic passementerie with fringe.

Passementerie, in the shape of a round yoke, surrounds a little guimpe of pleated mastic crape. The sleeves are close at the wrists and high on the shoulders. The hat to accompany this costume, is in bronze straw; the straight brim is faced with bronze tulle. For trimming a beautiful knot of peony colored velvet and a band of straw colored ribbon. The parasol is of mastic faille bordered and trimmed with fine pleats of crepe lisse.

Embroideries of all sorts are worn in profusion; applications of leather, of velvet, of cloth, etc.; all these cut, embroidered and re-embroidered with silk, with pearls and with metal.

Many of the polonaises have crossed fronts which fall straight from the left side. These crossed tabs are trimmed sometimes with a flounce of crepe lisse or of *Creponne*, of surah or of bengaline, sometimes with a little border of ostrich plumes very glossy and very fine.

Among the other garments, other than the jackets of which we have previously spoken, we have seen one quite new. It is of beautiful embroidery, a sort of fancy passementerie, in shape of a band.

A band of this embroidery forms the short back, which is extended in points along the arms, this forming a sort of sleeve.

Two other bands, arranged in a different manner, form the fronts which fall quite straight. It is a very simple garment but quite charming, and very effective when made of transparent embroidery lined with colored silk.

FELICE LESLIE.

Language Instruction by Phonograph.

Edison's phonograph has scarcely as yet passed the "period of novelty and curiosity," but many practical applications of the instrument have already been suggested, and have in some cases been actually carried out. There is one application, however, that we have so far not mentioned, and that is the instruction in the pronunciation of foreign languages. It is impossible to learn to speak a foreign modern language by self instruction, since the true pronunciation can only be acquired by personal intercourse with one who is a native or equal to one in linguistic perfection. In the future the publishers of the manuals of instruction in foreign languages will find it most likely a paying undertaking to publish a phonographic key of the various exercises; thus enabling the learner to acquire the correct intonation and pronunciation by causing the phonograph to repeat the word or sentence until it has been perfectly imitated by himself. Perhaps this suggestion may be thought to be foreign to the purposes of a pharmaceutical journal. But our profession is so situated in many parts of the country that a knowledge of more than one language is almost a necessity. And while actual instruction by a competent teacher is certainly the best method, the substitution of the phonographic method appears to us to be the next best in choice. We can only throw out the suggestion here, and must leave the practical execution to those who control the phonograph. — *American Druggist.*

THOSE who have resources within themselves, who can dare to live alone, want friends the least, but at the same time, know how to prize them most.

DR. OLGA NEYMANN, one of the very many bright women in Sorosis, a dentist by profession, hires female assistants, all of them young, pretty and earnest, whose duty it is to stand by the patient and if it is a lady stroke her hand sympathetically. Children are wooed with stories and loved more than a little until the operation is finished.

HORSE NOTES.

—Lancelot has been sent to Hartford to be trained for his stake engagements.

—Pilot S., by Pilot Medium, resembles Jack, record 2.15, in color and action.

—Matthew Riley, of New York, has purchased the br. g. Reference in New York for $6000.

—Proctor Knott and Spokane showed up very poorly in the special race at Latonia, both being very fat.

—The breeding of P. F. Gallagher's b. m. Ella B., which is making a clean sweep in the 2.33 class, is unknown.

—The shoes worn by beautiful Maud S. cost $6 a set, and the fleet-footed mare has a new outfit every month.

—Huntress' mile and three sixteenths time, 2.02, on Saturday, June 7th, is the fastest ever made over the Latonia track.

—The Dwyer Brothers appear to be holding their horse in reserve. They have done very little racing so far this season.

Sainfoin, winner of the rich Derby, and who had previously been sold for nearly $40,000, cost only 35 guineas as a yearling.

—David Bonner, of New York, has purchased a 6 year old gelding, by Kentucky Prince, for $3000 from Charles Backman.

—Jack Phillips was overcome by the heat while driving Ella B. in the 2.33 class at Paterson, but recovered and drove the race out.

—At Bridgeton, N. J. recently, William McFarland's W. M. beat Ema V., Samuel Richman, Elijah and Phelia Powers, in 2.45, 2.45¼.

—Dwyer's two year olds, notwithstanding the big fancy prices they paid for them as yearlings, have been decided failures thus far this season.

—Dessie Wingate, record 2.28, by Onward and Maggie Medium, dam of Irma, record 2.18½, will be bred to Lord Wellington, brother to Sunol.

—The *Kentucky Live Stock Record* says that the pacing stallion Brown Hal paced a quarter in 28s. last week. That is at the rate of a mile in 1.52.

—Jockey Tom O'Hara, ruled off at Latonia last fall for the alleged pulling of Irish Dan, has been reinstated by the Executive Committee of the club.

—The brood-mare Mayflower, owned by Colonel Morris, which has been at Riverside Driving Park, Bridgeton, N. J., all winter, was shipped to Atlantic City recently.

—Owing to the heavy rains it will be impossible to complete the track at Bradford, Pa., in time for the meeting on June 24 to 27. The races have, therefore, been declared off.

—Mr. Scroggan's filly English Lady won the Latonia Oaks in 2.08¾. She will carry seven pounds less in the Suburban handicap, and will be a dangerous factor in the race.

—Miller & Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., are to be congratulated. Their large training stable was burned on June 4, but all of their horses, comprising twenty head, and valued at $250,000, were saved.

—The get of Captain Wedgewood, owned by T. P. Richardson, of Norway, Me., are showing up well this spring and he bids fair to be a successful sire. He was got by Wedgewood, 2.19; dam Capitola, 2.22½. He can speed in 2.25 himself.

—Edgar C. Long, St. Paul, Minn., has purchased from J. W. Conley, Chicago, Ill., the famous pacing gelding Johnston, bay, record 2.06¼, by Joe Bassett (son of Billy Bashaw), dam Roulette (dam of Brother Dan, 2.23½), by Ned Forrest.

—Lewis J. Powers, Treasurer of the National Trotting Association, reports that the receipts of his office from November 1, 1889, to May 1, 1890, were $4,168.55. The disbursements during the same time were $9336.22. The total sum in the hands of Treasurer Powers, May 1, was $19,231.75.

—Jay-eye-see has fine length for a horse of his inches, and there is plenty of space between the thighs for active play. He is very wide-gaited behind and close-gaited forward, and thus he gets his amazing stride at the trot. His front feet are not in the way of the hind feet, because he clears them by going outside.

—Longshore, the 2-year-old colt, by Longfellow, dam Seasheli, broke a blood vessel recently. Longshore was one of the most promising of the Dwyer Brothers' young horses. They thought so highly of the colt that they gave about the highest price they have paid this season for his yearling brother at the recent Kentucky sales.

—Elmer H. Smith, of Salem, N. J., has purchased from D. H. Kelly, of the Thunderbolt track, a half interest in the bay stallion Kelly's Richwood, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Sally Fox, by Davy Crockett. Sally Fox is also the dam of Billy Ackerson, record 2.33¼, trial 2.23, and Keeler, trial 2.35. Richwood is showing much speed, and will be trained this year.

—Although the horses Alcryon and Nelson, with their owners and the driver of the former, stand suspended by a resolution passed of the Congress of the National Trotting Association, the members of the Grand Circuit have determined not to be caught napping by any legal trick; they have therefore, by resolution, barred both horses, owners and driver from participating on any of their tracks during the season of 1890.

—There will be no more "tin-cup" records. The National Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has taken a step in the right direction and passed resolutions that horses who are out for a race against the watch must all enter a "standard stake," and then trot races, three at a time. The winner of a heat in 2.30 is taken to the stable, and the two remaining horses fight out another heat, and the winner is also retired, and the remaining horse goes his heat alone. These rules apply only to horses who have no record, and are made to keep horses from securing a standard record by performances against the watch.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 26.

WHERE IS THE RACKET?

Is a question often asked by persons not acquainted in Bellefonte. Do you come via. L. & T., B. E. V., or B. R. Railroads, go up High Street about 2½ squares to the Diamond; turn to the *left*; pass 1st Nat. Bank, Montgomery's Clothing House, Erhard & Co., grocers, and next you find "The Racket," being the middle room of Crider's Exchange the largest and most noticable building in the town. If you can't find it ask the first boy you come to, they are our especial friends, they say, "There is no flies on The Racket."

And they know.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEN SPIGELMYET, Jr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Light and heavy flynets from $1.60 up.—Boozer Bros.

——Plasterers are at work in Camp's furniture rooms.

——Next week, being 4 of July week, no paper will be issued.

——Esq. Rishel advertiaes real estate of Geo. W. Stiver dec'd, at public sale on Saturday, August 2.

——T. Milton Osman, a student at Dickenson college, Williamsport, is home on his vacatiou.

——Wagner Geiss and sister Elsie left Tuesday for Gettysburg, to attend commencement exercises.

——John G. Dubbs. of Spring township announces himself as a canditate for Sheriff in the Republican party.

——Wit M'Cormick dropped into town yesterday from Tyrone. He has opened his undertaking establishment at Tyrone.

— Our friend Will Wagner, of near Tusseyville, graduates at Gettysburg College this week. Will intends entering the seminary of the college.

——John T. M'Cormick's announcement for Assembly, appears this week. Mr. M'Cormick hails from good old Democratic stock that is true as steel.

——The thunder gust on Sunday afternoon was accompanied by hail in some sections, with a brief but violent storm. Monday afternoon there were also thunder showers.

——The weather is warm, and with occasional showers, makes the corn grow which has been doing finely up to this time. Some farmers have cut grass for hay; the crop will be large.

——Wes. Henny and post master Brisbin went to Harrisburg, and will make the welkin ring for Hastings, or some other fellow—we think when all is quiet we can hear 'em up here.

——The venerable Bernard Lauth and wife, of Howard, will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary on Tuesday July 8, for which handsomely printed cards have been issued inviting their friends to meet them on that festive occasion.

——Simon Gluck, of Milesburg, committed suicide on Saturday last by hanging himself in his work room. Depression of mind owing to financial failure, is supposed to have caused the sad act. Mr. Gluck was a good citizen and a member of the M. E. church.

——At Rebersburg, the installation of Rev, James Brown, formerly of Reading, took place in the Reformed church on Thursday. The sermon was preached by Rev. Isenberg, of Centre Hall, followed by a few interesting remarks by Rev. Addams, of Aaronsburg.

——Samuel Rockey, of Tylersville was bitten by a copperhead snake while in the woods on Wednesday last. No doctor being present or at hand, the folks administered remedies which seemed to have the proper effect and the victim of the snake bite is getting along all right.

——A Selinsgrove doctor performed a remarkable cure the other day. A child near that place was suffering with diphtheretic croup, and a physician was called. He found the case a very bad one, and he called Dr. H. N. Nipple, of Selinsgrove, in consultation. When Dr. Nipple arrived at the home of the child, the other physician met him at the door and said the child was dead, Dr. Nipple examined the child and thought he detected a slight action of the heart. The other doctor thought not, but Dr. Nipple took a little surgical knife and making an incision in the child's throat he inserted a silver tube. The child breathed at once and grew better so rapidly it was thought it would recover.

A Confidence Game Spoiled.

The particulars of a confidence swindle attempted upon Michael Grove a College township farmer, have been made public. A stranger called upon him at his home and represented himself as desirous of purchasing a farm. Mr. Grove hitched up a team and proceeded to drive the stranger in the vicinity of the State College to show him some of his farms. Near Shiloe Church, a seeming tramp stopped them and talked to them. He was shuffling cards and dealing the three card monte game. Finally he singled out a card and the stranger picked it out after they were thrown. After shuffling again the tramp bet $5000 the stranger could not do it again. The latter was successful and demanded his $5000, and to his apparent surprise received it.

Mr. Grove was then asked to bet. He at first refused, but finally consented to come to Bellefonte, where he secured a discounted note for $3000 with first-class endorsement. At the corner of Spring and Logan Streets the trio met again. The stranger offered generously to loan $2000 to make up the $5000. They all separated to meet again when the stranger should return from the hotel with the money. By this time Mr. Grove's eyes were opened, and he immediately went to the bank, lifted the note, had the endorsers scratch off their names, took his own off and drove hurriedly away to his home. The stranger and his tramp confident have not been seen about since.

Both Legs Broken.

One of the saddest accidents we have been called upon to report in a long time is that which befell Mrs William Clark, which occurred on Saturday, whereby both her legs were broken, aside from being otherwise seriously injured. She was driving a fractious horse attached to a top-buggy down the lane leading from Schracktown to Elias Wolf's farm when the animal became unmanagable and ran off at break-neck speed. At a turn in the lane the buggy upset and Mrs. Clark was thrown violently to the ground where she ley bleeding and unconiscous about half an hour. A dozen or more neighbors soon came to her assistance, and Drs. Goodman &Houtz sent for. The unfortunate woman was then raised onto a mattress and removed to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Greninger, and the wounds dressed and everything that was possible done to ease her suffering. Mrs. Clark is a very stout and fleshy woman, —wheighing 307 pounds,—and the family is much alarmed less she may not recover.—Sugar Valley *Journal*.

Trick Ponies.

Bro. Davis, of the Evangelical church, is the possessor of trick ponies, or, at least, two ponies that played a trick on him. One day last week he thought he would give his span a pic-nic by letting them loose to eat a little grass near the stable. Soon their heels were higher than their heads, and with a dash they went down the Brushvalley road, and when first heard from they were at Blueball, about four miles below this place, and the next information was that from there the jolly pair took to the mountain for a summering no doubt, and a grand time, *a la* humankind that resorts to the mountains for a pic-nic and a good time. The ponies were gone four or five days, without the precise locality of their whereabouts being known.

We trust Bro. Davis will again come in possession of his rollicking steeds, and that they will be found in excellent trim after a short rustication on the mountains. They were heard from later having been seen at Hecla, in Nittany valley.

The ponies were taken up at Brown's lumber camp, and Bro. Davis is happy.

The State College.

The baccalaureate address was delivered in the State College on Sunday, by the President, Dr. G. W. Atherton. The address was based upon the inquiry made to his disciples by Jesus, "Who do men say that the son of man is?" and was devoted to a consideration of the place occupied by Christ and Christianity in the history of civilization. It presented a rapid sketch of his early life and surroundings, his lowly origin, his lack of education and thus the inherent improbability that any great or permanent influence could spring from such a source. Following this came a brief review of his public teachings, the impression made by them upon his immediate followers and upon the people generally.

What is Blighting the Oats.

It is now said that the present blight upon the oats crop is due to a fungus growth eating away at the roots. The fungus grows with rapidity and draws from the root all the nourishment it contains, leaving but a cluster of dry and dead threads. After the death of the roots the top of the oats begins to turn yellow and red and in a short time the whole stalk is worthless. In some localities it is estimated that the oats crop will not be one-third its usual yield.

Newton's System of Dress Cutting.

This is a system of actual measurement, by which a correct result can be given, it is easily acquired, there being but two pieces, the square and curvitures. Each branch of the business taught thoroughly and practically. Ladies will do well to call and investigate the work.

Mary E. Thompson, Centre Hall,
Lizzie Fleming, Pleasant Gap.
Agents and teachers.

Local Briefs

——Light and heavy flynets from $1.60 up.—Boozer Bros.

——It is reported Mann's axe-works will shut down.

——Flynets, any quality and price at Boozer Bros.

——Governor Beaver's family have taken possession of their Bellefonte home for the summer.

——We are informed that Rev. Mr. Furst has resigned the pastorate of the Lutheran Church at New Berlin.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——An Osborn Binder, good as new, run part of two years, is offered for sale; apply to James Lingle, Centre Hall. 2 t

——Thomas J. Dunkle, an old Democratic worker, is announced in this issue for sheriff, a position he once creditably filled.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

——The announcement of Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, appears in this issue for Treasurer. The Captain is an old Democrat and competent for the position.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

——The elegant new shoe store, of M Gilliam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

——If you want a lovely odor in your rooms, break off branches of the Norway spruce and arrange them in a large jug well filled with water. In a few days tender, pale green branches feather out soft and cool to the touch, and giving the delightful health-giving odor.

——Lewins is piling up sprin clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state and perfect fits guaranteed.

— A rattling thunder gust, lasting about 30 minutes, passed over this section on Wednesday afternoon; the lightning was vivid and the peals of thunder terrific, while rain came down in torrents. The atmosphere at night was warm notwithstanding the shower.

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

——Ex-Sheriff Spangler, on Wednesday morning, went to the cornfield with two stone hammers and a hoe on his shoulder. We don't know what kind of a humor he was in, or whether he has a new idea of farming; maybe he wanted to knock the brains out of some Canada thistles.

——Musser's new shoe store, in the Brockerhoff House row, is now open and ready for the patronage of the public, which they flatter themselves they can suit as to prices, style and quality of goods, having unpacked the finest and best assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., ever seen in this county. Call and see them—buy or not.

——There are scarce any Canada thistles noticeable through Buffalo valley, while in these parts large spots are common on many farms. Are not Penns valley farmers themselves to blame for this, in neglecting to exterminate this cursed weed? Let the war against the Canada thistle be carried on with vigor and unceasingly, until the curse disappears. Supervisors should consider it a part of their duty to keep this weed down along the road-sides.

——A Mr. Ramsey was unfortunate on last Thursday forenoon, while repairing the overshot of his barn near Pleasant Gap, falling through an opening to the ground, striking with the side of his head and shoulders, sustaining severe bruises, and rendering him unconscious for several hours until Dr. Emerick could be called. Mrs. Ramsey hearing his moans, went out to the barn and found him lying insensible.

——Thomas G. Archy, of Pine Grove Mills, Centre county, who was struck by an engine at Allegrippus and his skull fractured, some days ago, and was subsequently admitted to the hospital for treatment, died at that institution of his injuries at noon Monday, aged 41 years. He was a widower, leaving one son, who lives at Pine Grove Mills. He had been a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the lodge of Masons at Centre Hall.

——Maj. Charles H. Shriner, of Chicago, formerly of Mifflinburg, was in Bellefonte on Tuesday on his way to his former home. "Charley Shriner," as he was familiarly known to all in this valley as far back as 40 years, will be remembered by many of our readers yet. He was a noted Democratic stump speaker, and a pleasant gentleman. We had an hours agreeable talk with him going over old times and by-gone political campaigns. He seems in good health and retains his old-time vim and vitality.

The Swedish cure for Drunkenness.

The habitual drunkard in Norway or Sweden renders himself liable to imprisonment for his love of strong drink, and during his incarceration he is required to submit to a plan of treatment for the cure of his failing which is said to produce marvelous results. The plan consists in making the delinquent subsist entirely on bread and wine. The bread is steeped in a bowl of wine for an hour or more before the meal is served. The first day the habitual toper takes his food in this shape without repugnance; the second day he finds it less agreeable to his palate; finally he positively loathes the sight of it. Experience shows that a period of from eight to ten days of this regimen is generally more than sufficient to make a man evince the greatest aversion to anything in the shape of wine. Many men after their incarceration become total abstainers.

A train of 160 freight cars arrived at Renova from Kane Tuesday evening. It is said to be the longest train ever transported over the Middle division. Dick Reed, one of the brakemen, declares he never saw the locomotive from the time the train left Kane until they arrived at Renova. In the early days of railroading twenty-five to thirty cars were considered a big train: for the last ten years the number increased from 80 to 100 cars. Now, by the powerful aid of hog locomotives, trains consisting of 130 to 160 freight cars are successfully hauled.

——The Pennsylvania railroad has quite a number of steam shovels at work along its line now. They prove an immenes saving. One of them, one hundred and fifty men. The engine is thirty-two horse power. The shovel take up and a half yards of earth at a scoop and loads a car with eight or nine shovels full. As many as eighty-two cars were loaded in a single day at Longfellow with one shovel:

——Judge Furst has set aside the verdict in the turnpike case and placed the costs upon the county. Well, that gives the taxpayer a sigh of relief.

Personal.

Mrs. Julian Fleming, of this place, has been quite ill the past two weeks.

Thomas Sankey does not show much improvement in his illness.

Mr. Hazel, one of the best Democrats of Boiling Springs, gave our sanctum a call.

Rev. Fischer left for Berlin, Somerset county, to attend the dedication of a new Lutheran church in that place next Sabbath.

——Miss Flora Love, a typo at this office, went to Mifflinburg this morning, for a few days visit.

Time changed.

The Evangelical Sunday school of Tusseyville Pa. has changed the time for holding their childrens day exercises, from Sunday morning to Saturday evening, June 28, 1890 at 8 o'clock sharp, Remember the time, Saturday evening June 28th. at 8 o'clock sharp.

J. S. Houseman. Supt

Uses for Coffee.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the drunkard from his cups will find no better substitute for spirits than strong newsmade coffee, without milk or sugar. Two ounces of coffee, or one-eighth of a pound, to one pint of boiling water makes a first class beverage, but the water must be boiling, not merely hot. Bitterness comes from boiling too long. If the coffee required for breakfast be put in a granitized kettle overnight, and a pint of cold water poured over it, it can be heated to just the boiling point, and then set back to prevent further ebullition, when it will be found that while the strength is extracted, its delicate aroma is preserved. As our country consumes nearly ten pounds of coffee per capita, it is a pity not to have it made in the best manner. It is asserted by those who have tried it that malaria and epidemics are avoided by those who drink a cup of hot coffee before venturing into the morning air. Burned on hot coals it is a disinfectant for a sick room. By some of our best physicians it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.—*The Epicure.*

Spring Mills Items.

C. O, Mallory, of Rebersburg, a highly esteemed citizen and a staunch Democrat paid our town a visit last week.

Mr. Harry Long and Miss Blanche Bitner went to New Jersey a few weeks ago and were married.

The Sunday School convention of the Evangelical association, which was held at this place last week was well attended.

Mrs. W. A. Krise, who has been visiting at Johnstown, Pittsburg and Washington county for the past two months, returned home last Saturday.

Miss Linnie Leitzell left for Lewisburg last Saturday, where she expects to stay the greater part of the summer.

Mr. James Runkle, returned home from College last week.

The schools closed at this place last week.

Mrs. Wilson, of N. Y. City and Miss Hannah Foster, of Mifflinburg, visited friends here for several days.

——We buy and sell for cash only and can afford to sell lower than any body.

Prices are cut down lower than ever at the Union Clothing store.

Food Adulteration.

The question of Food Adulteration is now occupying public attention more than every before, and organizations are being formed in almost every state to prevent the sale of adulterated food or drink. The following letter voluntarily given, speaks volumes for the purity of Speer's Port Grape Wine:

N. Y., June 3, 1884.

MR. ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J.

Dear Sir:—The result of my investigations of your Wines convinces me that they are perfectly pure and free from foreign or deleterious substances. The best I have ever tasted, and is all that can be desired in a pure Port Wine. The Unfermented is especially nourishing, and where the action of alcohol is not required it is well adapted for invalids. I speak as a physician. Your Pedro Brandy fills a want long felt in the profession for pure brandy can only be obtained with great difficulty.

A. S. COZNER, M. D.
Analytic Chemist of Food and Drink.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Prospects for Harvest.

Despite the fact of there having been too much rain throughout the country, the present outlook for crops is equal to that of any previous year, and when tired from severe toil and fatigue, the farmer returns to the shady trees, longs for a cool drink of water. He forgets that his life is in danger from the sudden cooling of the system. In the good old times the apple jack and pure old rye were awaiting the return home and why not now? Because you fear the impurities. Let us here say to you that you can get is as ever and at reasonable prices, by the quart or gallon at from $1.50 to $4.00 per gallon, neatly packed and shipped by express. For price list and catalogue of all kinds of liquors just write to Max Klein, 82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

——Boozer Bros. have received a large lot of flynets light and heavy.

The REPORTER one year, the Weekly World three months, and a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in calf or half morocco, all for $4,20.

Don't miss this grand offer.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired.

——If you desire a good weekly paper pay one year on REPORTER in advance with a new name, and you both get the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year in addition.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT constable's sale the following articles of James Lesher, Centre Hall consisting of, 2 head of mules 1—two horse wagon 102 head of chickens 2 stoves 1 sett harness 1 secretary, Lot of potatoes, lot of grain in ground together with all the defendants personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling or interfering with same.

MRS. JAMES LESHER.

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NEW STORE !

NEW GOODS ! NEW PRICES !

To the People of Bellefonte and Vicinity:

THE UNION CLOTHING CO. has rented the store, formerly occupied by Mingle's Shoe Store, in Brockerhoff House Block, and stocked the same with a full and complete line of the finest

Ready-Made Clothing

evor brought to your town, and a fine line of

Gent's :-: Furnishing :-: Goods

that will astonish the natives.

REMEMBER that we are here to stay and every article bought from us is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

REMEMBER that we manufacture some of our own goods, and, when we buy, we buy in big quantities to supply all our stores throughout the country, for that reason nobody can compete with us.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers,

BROCKERHOFE HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

:o:

SUN Bonnets, 25c. 25 envelopes, 5c. Lancaster Ginghams, 8c. Pink and blue chambrey, sun umbrellas, fancy stick pins, hemstitched muslin, ribbons, ruchings and laces, hemstitched embroideries, full skirt width, 55c per yard, very good for the price. Dotted muslin for custains. Jap tea pots, 15c. Sewing machine oil, finest quality, 10c. 20c for an ebonized curtain pole, brass trimmed.

We have our line of black henrietta bought for fall. We bought at the old prices and accordingly can sell at our old prices which are far lower than can be had elsewhere. The quantity we sell justify us in making the above remarks.

We are agents for the world renowned Columbia bicycle.

Summer corsets.

GARMANS,
Bellefonte.

:o:

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale, on the premises in Potter township, near Centre Hill on

o——o SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890, o——o

At 1 o'clock, the following real estate of George W. Stiver, dec'd., late of Potter township, bounded by lands of Jas. B. Royer, John C. Bible, John M'Clintick, Josiah Neff and public road, containing

)——(23 ACRES AND 117 PERCHES,)——(

neat measure. Thereon erected a good 2 story

—— DWELLING HOUSE, LOG BARN, ——

and other necessary outbuilding. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well fenced and highly productive. An abundance of choice fruit and plenty of water.

TERMS.—⅓ in cash on confirmation of sale: ⅓ in one year, and balance in two years with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L. RISHEL,
Administrator.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct3ly

A Big Prize,

If you will pay the REPORTER one year in advance, and send us he name of a new subscriber with $1.50, we will send you and the new name the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph, one year free. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8page weekly paper, contains news from all over the world besides other valuable reading matter. If you wish to have the benefits of this offer, act at once, and get a large paper free, as a premium.

NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF THE FISH Commissioners of Pennsylvania we have put into Sinking Creek from Kerlin's up in Potter township, brook trout, and any person found fishing in these streams for a period of three years from date will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.

William Moyer.
F. S. Jordon
Tusseyville. Pa.

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, MRS. BEULAH Campbell, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I hereby caution anyone against selling her anything on my account, as I will not pay any bills contracted by her.

J. T. CAMPBELL.
POTTERS MILLS.

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